FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 MARCH 1987

Lebanon

Units of the Lebanese Army's 12th Brigade deployed along the coastal road between Beirut and Sidon 4 March, Beirut radio reported. Citing a security source, the radio said the move was being carried out without any impediment.

On the political situation, Voice of Lebanon radio indicated that President Amin al-Jumayyil will hold a summit meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad 5 March, noting that an agreement to hold the eighth round of Lebanese-Syrian talks was reached after Al-Jumayyil was briefed by an envoy on the points of the plan worked out in Damascus by Prime Minister Rashid Karami and other Muslim leaders. Lebanese Forces Commander Samir Ja'ja' had earlier reaffirmed his opposition to the plan in remarks to journalists cited by the Voice of Lebanon, stressing that he rejects any attempt to reduce the powers of the Lebanese president and reorganize the Lebanese Army. A Lebanese Forces statement broadcast by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon accused Syria of trying to peddle the December 1985 tripartite agreement and of "refusing any alternative to it." Denouncing Syria's entry into West Beirut as a "partitionist step" aimed at serving "specific Syrian political objectives," the statement asserted that a solution to the civil war must be based on accord among the Lebanese themselves. In Ihdin, former President Sulayman Franjiyah's Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon said "political observers" are discussing the possibility that the authorities in East Beirut may ask Jordan to send troops to achieve "complete legitimate security instead of the street security now dominating East Beirut."

At a news conference reported by Voice of National Resistance radio, Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri called on the Lebanese Army to take control of security in East Beirut, but he expressed opposition to the deployment of Syrian troops in the southern suburb.

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian forces captured Iraq's strongest fortifications north of the Fish Lake in a "blitz attack" the night of 3 March, an Iranian commander announced in a statement reported by IRNA. He said the captured defense lines comprised crescent-shaped walls 8 meters high and 700 meters long, adding that Revolution Guards armored units played a key role in the attack. The commander claimed that over 3,400 Iraqis were killed or wounded in the fighting on the southern front 2-4 March. However, Iraqi commanders cited by INA said that thousands of Iranians were killed in repeated human wave attacks in an area that has become a "graveyard" for Iranian troops and armored vehicles.

Regarding Iraq's defense capability, a 2 March article in Kuwait's *Al-Qabas* stated that the Soviet leadership has "unconditionally agreed to all Iraq's requests" for heavy weapons and has decided to supply Iraq with MiG-29 aircraft. The USSR has also agreed to reschedule Iraq's debts on easy terms and over a long period.

Turkish Cross-Border Raid

A government spokesman announced that Turkish warplanes carried out 4 March raids against "terrorist positions" on both sides of the border with Iraq, Ankara radio reported. The spokesman noted that the operation had "nothing to do with" the Iran-Iraq war. According to AFP, Turkish troops have been involved in a "major mopping-up operation" since 22 February when 14 people were killed by Kurdish guerrillas who attacked Tasdelen village near Hakkari.

Israel

Pollard Affair — Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin dismissed Jonathan Pollard's claim that high-ranking Israeli officials authorized his espionage operations, Jerusalem radio reported. The radio broadcast Rabin's remark that Israel has carried out its commitments in regard to the Pollard affair and finds it "painful" that the issue is being "continued and dragged."

Lavi — *The Jerusalem Post* noted the IDF General Staff's recommendation that Israel drop the Lavi program and purchase F-16C aircraft instead.

Egypt

Five Libyan military men and their C-130 were transferred from southern Egypt to Cairo pending disposition of their request for political asylum, according to a statement from an "official source" carried by MENA. The statement noted that Egypt, which observes international norms, has no wish to "aggravate differences with its neighbors."

Six "extremist communists" were arrested for conspiring to launch an "agitation" operation, MENA reported, noting that printing equipment and Marxist propaganda were seized.

Libya

The General People's Congress session broadcast by Tripoli television endorsed a variety of basic people's congress resolutions on foreign policy issues and domestic concerns including budget and finances and social services. One resolution condemned the Agricultural Marketing Company and called for a "purge" of "merchants and middlemen" from it.

Syria

Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received V.P. Sidenko, Soviet special representative and ambassador at large, for "businesslike and friendly" talks, Moscow radio reported, adding that the Soviet diplomat also met with Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'.

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SAUDI ARABIA

King Fahd Reportedly To Visit France 13 April

LD030929 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0820 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Kuwait, 3 Mar (KUNA) — The Kuwaiti paper *Al-Qabas* said today that Saudi King Fahd will shortly visit France in response to an invitation from French President Francois Mitterrand. It will be the first such visit since he ascended the Saudi throne in 1982. The Kuwaiti paper attributed the report to sources in Paris described as "reliably informed."

The paper said the proposed date of this visit is Monday 13 April. *Al-Qabas* added that the French invitation to King Fahd is part of France's efforts aimed "at consolidating relations with a number of prominent and influential Arab countries, including the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia."

King Fahd is scheduled to visit Britain on 24 April.

PDRY

Damascus Paper Interviews YSP's Muhsin

PM021557 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 22 Feb 87 p 3

[Interview with YSP Politburo member Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah Muhsin by 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kafri during visit to Damascus leading a PDRY delegation; date not given]

[Excerpts] YSP Politburo member Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah Muhsin stressed that the present conditions and the dangers threatening national liberation movements call on the Arab national liberation movement to face up to the challenges confronting our Arab nation. This, he said, requires reactivating the Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, maintaining at least a minimum of Arab solidarity, and forging a close alliance between Syria and the Lebanese nationalist movement and the Palestinian revolution, as well as a close alliance with the Soviet Union and the socialist camp, the natural allies loyal to our people.

This came in an interview which *Al-Ba'th* had with Comrade Muhsin, head of the YSP delegation which recently visited Syria.

Comrade Muhsin Sa'id 'Abdallah added: Furthermore, it is the duty of the various media of the national liberation movements and of all the forces of peace to play a major role in exposing and explaining the aggressive aims of the U.S. Administration and its allies and to stand on the side of Syria and the Lebanese nationalist movement and the Palestinian revolution.

Replying to a question, the YSP delegation head said: On behalf of our delegation and on my own account I wish to express our thanks and appreciation to the comrades in the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party leadership for their warm welcome and hospitality. With regard to our visit to Damascus, it comes within the framework of exchanging views on the issues of our Arab nation and the dangers threatening it, dangers aimed at the Arab national liberation movement and its progressive regimes. They are also aimed at tightening the imperialist grip on the Middle East, the Arabian Peninsula, and the Gulf — all part of the aggressive and strategic objective of U.S. imperialism, its ally Israel, and their agents in the area.

This is evident in the major propaganda onslaught against Syria and the direct strike at Libya by the U.S. Administration. It is also evident in the barbaric acts which Israel is committing against the Lebanese people and its nationalist forces as well as against the Palestinian revolution with the assistance of the U.S. fleet that is roaming the Mediterranean. These actions are aimed against the regimes in the area, particularly Syria.

All this coincides with the recent U.S. nuclear test explosion, which is one of the elements of escalating tension. By this test, the U.S. Administration ignored the various appeals and initiatives which the Soviet Union and the socialist camp have made in this regard, thereby turning its back on world opinion.

Our discussions have dealt with these issues as well as with matters of party cooperation and coordination between Syria and the PDRY. Our visit to Syria has achieved good results with regard to our common struggle on the regional and international fronts. [passage omitted]

Replying to another question, Comrade Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah Muhsin said: Terrorism in our view is what the United States did against Libya and what it is doing now against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples as well as what it is doing now in Nicaragua and other parts of the world. This is the terror which the United States and its allies are trying to cover up so that it can shift accusations against others. The United States also wants to depict people's struggle and liberation movements as some kind of terror. For this reason the PDRY sides with sisterly Syria in its stand against the unjust campaign being waged against it.

The head of the YSP delegation said: What happened in the PDRY during the 13 January 1986 conspiracy was an integral part of the imperialist-reactionary plan aimed at creating rifts and eliminating the nationalist regimes and the Arab national liberation movement. The 13 January events coincided with the strike against Libya, the hostile media campaign against Syria, and the stepping up of strikes against Nicaragua and the Afghan revolution. What happened in the PDRY was part of this hostile campaign aimed at liquidating the Arab liberation movement.

Comrade Muhsin added: Despite the short time since then, we have in fact been able to restore the situation to what it used to be prior to 13 January.

We have rebuilt the party as an institution which was damaged by the events in Aden and Shabwah Provinces and other provinces. The mass organizations have been rebuilt and have been able to hold their conferences. [passage omitted]

On the state level we have rebuilt the civilian and military organs in a better manner than before. Our comrades in the socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union have made major contributions to the restoration of the military organs' preparedness to their previous state. In fact, this a source of our pride and appreciation of this relationship.

The comrade YSP Politburo member added: U.S. policy is hostile to peoples' interests. It rejects all peaceful initiatives which the Soviet Union proposes and all appeals from world opinion. It is a policy charted by the arms monopolies in the United States and can therefore be curbed only through the unity of nationalist and progressive forces in every country as well as through the coordination of struggle by these forces at the international level and the adoption of the realistic initiatives which the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact countries put forward. We believe that when they become well organized, the peoples and their vanguards can abort all kinds of ventures such as those of the U.S. Administration. [passage omitted]

DPRK Foreign Trade Minister Arrives; Talks Begin

EA282117 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 28 Feb 87

[Excerpts] The first round of trade and industrial talks between Democratic Yemen and Democratic Korea began at the Ministry for Industry, Trade and Supply this morning. The Yemeni side was led by Dr 'Abdallah Muhammad 'Uthman, minister of industry, trade and supply, while the Korean side was headed by Comrade Choe Chong-kun, Central Committee member and minister of foreign trade.

The talks dealt with trade relations and industrial cooperation between our country and Democratic Korea and ways of consolidating and strengthening them. [passage omitted]

The Korean delegation arrived in Aden yesterday afternoon for a visit to our country lasting several days. [passage omitted]

Meets With Al-'Attas

EA032233 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Excerpt] Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, received Comrade Choe Chong-kun, Central Committee member and minister of foreign trade in Democratic Korea at his office this afternoon. During the meeting, bilateral relations and methods of strengthening and promoting them were discussed.

The comrade minister of foreign trade conveyed greetings from Comrade Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Korean Workers Party and chairman of the DPRK Council of State, to Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas as well as an invitation to visit friendly Democratic Korea.

Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas expressed his thanks and appreciation for the invitation and stressed our country's support for the peaceful proposals offered by Comrade Kim Il-song on Korean unity. He also expressed our country's condemnation of the U.S. military exercises on South Korean territory.

Polish Official Leaves Sanaa After Talks

JN020726 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Mar 87

[Excerpt] Jan Majewski, Poland's deputy foreign minister left Sanaa this morning following a 3-day visit to our country, during which he held talks with Foreign Ministry officials.

Speaking to SABA', the Polish minister said he was pleased to visit our country, adding that the visit was an opportunity for him to familiarize himself with the YAR's progress in various spheres. He described his talks in Sanaa as constructive and objective.

The Polish minister indicated that he met with 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and member of the Standing Committee, and discussed with him prospects of developing bilateral ties.

He conveyed to Al-'Iryani an invitation from Poland's foreign minister to visit Warsaw. Al-'Iryani accepted the invitation, and he will make the visit this year. The visit will help expand Polish-YAR relations, the minister said. [passage omitted]

Statement by 'Official Source' on Libyan Plane

NC032109 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2049 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Cairo, 3 Mar (MENA) — An official source made the following statement this evening on the landing of the Libyan C-130 military plane in Egypt:

At 1740 on the evening of 2 March, a Libyan C-130 plane requested permission to land at Abu Sunbul Airport to the south of Aswan. It was denied permission to land initially; however, the pilot of the aircraft repeated his request, saying he had run out of fuel. For humanitarian reasons, the Egyptian authorities let the plane land.

Immediately after landing, the pilot of the aircraft asked to see a high-level official because he and four other crew members accompanying him were requesting political asylum in the Arab Republic of Egypt in accordance with the Egyptian Constitution, which guarantees political asylum to those who request it. The Egyptian authorities instructed the governor of Aswan to met with the plane's crew to acquaint himself with the seriousness of their request and the motives behind it.

At 2100 on the same day, the members of the aircraft's crew were taken to Cairo, after their true desire to seek asylum in Egypt had been ascertained. The authorities are currently studying each request separately, and their findings will be submitted to the political authorities so they may make a decision. Egypt observes international norms, laws, and treaties that regulate relations among states, and it does not want to aggravate differences with its neighbors and is not attempting to use this case to confirm Egypt's conviction about humanitarian action.

Therefore, the Egyptian authorities will seek to guarantee legitimate human rights and not create circumstances that could cause a build-up of tension in relations in the international sphere. The aircraft's crew is now being well looked after and receiving the good treatment that is consonant with the brotherhood between the Libyan and Egyptian peoples and human principles and values.

Meanwhile, Egyptian television has shown a film of the landing of the Libyan military aircraft at one of the airports in Cairo, where the crew was welcomed upon arrival by Major General Yahya al-Bahnasawi, commander of the Central Military Zone.

Court Refuses To Hear Numayri Asylum Appeal

LD032034 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1840 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Cairo, 3 Mar (MENA) — The State Council's Administrative Court ruled, at its session today presided over by Justice Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid, that it does not have authority to hear the appeal submitted by the Sudanese and the Egyptian Bar Associations against granting former Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri political asylum in Egypt.

Citing the reasons for its ruling, the court said granting political asylum is an act of sovereignty.

In its defense before the court, the state defense said granting political asylum is an act of sovereignty that should not be presented to courts of justice and should be dealt with at the concerned authority.

Communist Group Arrested, Literature Seized

NC031453 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1403 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Cairo, 3 Mar (MENA) — State security police have arrested a group of extremist communists and successfully foiled their scheme to exploit the country's current democratic climate. These individuals intended to use the campaign period for the forthcoming People's Assembly elections to launch an extensive agitation and incitement operation among the masses and to flood Egypt's streets with pamphlets seeking to rouse feelings among various sectors of the populace, cast doubts on current policies, distort the image of democratic practice, and incite the masses to abandon legitimacy.

The Supreme State Security Prosecution issued search warrants for the suspects' homes, headquarters, and storage places for their printed material. These searches have uncovered typewriters, cameras, and printing equipment used by individuals to produce their pamphlets and secret publications. The handwritten originals, as well as carbon copies of numerous statements, pamphlets, and posters opposed to the government have also been seized. They were in various stages of preparation for printing and distribution. The content of this material is instigative in nature and expresses a Marxist outlook that rejects religious values and spiritual teachings.

The Supreme State Security Prosecution has begun an investigation and has ordered the detention of six suspects for interrogation under Supreme State security case No 290.

AL-MUSAWWAR Editor Examines U.S. Relations

JN031020 Cairo AL-MUSAWWAR in Arabic 27 Feb 87 pp 4-6

[Article by Editor in Chief Makram Muhammad Ahmad]

[Text] For many reasons the United States will remain a basic pillar in Egypt's foreign relations for a long time, and dealing with the United States will continue to be one of the major preoccupations in Egypt's foreign policy. That is because of the two superpowers the United States has greater influence on developments in the world in its broad sense — on earth and in space — and on developments in our world in the limited sense — the Middle East — which is the hotbed of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Iraq-Iran war, the home of the greatest known crude oil reserves, and the theater of the efforts of international polarization where world powers compete for sources of wealth and spheres of influence.

One of these reasons is that the United States, despite all criticism and reservations, continues to be, for various objective reasons, the party with greater ability to push the peace process in the Middle East toward a just and comprehensive solution that restores stability and balance to the region.

I do not believe anyone can realistically approve any step for a settlement that excludes, disregards, or antagonizes the United States. That does not mean the other parties concerned are of no significance in the game, but it means that whether their influence is negative or positive is determined by their ability to influence the U.S. stand, and by their skill in creating the most favorable conditions that make each party shoulder its responsibility without having the opportunity to evade or shirk such a responsibility.

That does not mean the U.S. role is free and is in a vacuum and can disregard the relative weight of its principal rival, the Soviet Union. Although it does not have the same weight and does not possess the same cards that enable it to be a positive factor in promoting the peace process, the Soviet Union can hamper efforts. In fact, that has been part of the scenario of the stumbling Middle East peace process ever since Egypt signed the Camp David accords in 1979.

The second reason is that since the mid-1970s, and after a long period of coolness throughout the 1960s, there has been a great development in Egyptian-U.S. relations. I do not believe our national pride will be undermined when we say Egyptian-U.S. economic relations have attained a high level of mutual dependence, since Egypt became a major party in the U.S. aid program.

It began very modestly: In the first year credit facilities not exceeding $372 million were extended. Now, more than 10 years later, U.S. aid to Egypt is more than $1.1 billion, and some 75 percent of such aid since 1983 is a free grant.

I do not believe our national dignity is undermined when we now say that Egypt has received almost $8 billion in the last 10 years, most of which was spent on the infrastructure that was dilipidated because its rennovation was ignored as a result of the pressure of an economy stymied by limited resources and a dense population, an economy that had been accompanied by a continual war since the mid-1950s.

A corollary of these two reasons is a third: In the final analysis Egypt's relations with the United States are relations with a superpower that has the greatest influence on our present world, a superpower that has a global role and has its own perspective, strategy, and vast ambitions throughout the world. They are relations between a superpower and a state with medium capabilities, which in view of its geographical position has a responsible regional role in its area. Often the interests and objectives of the two sides are not compatible, and their views on many problems in the area are not identical, despite the special relationship and the ties between them — and it is exactly this that renders the issue of Egyptian-U.S. relations part of the major preoccupations in Egyptian policy. Although it is impossible for Egypt to make its policy fully in tune with U.S. views so there will be a complete identity of views between the two sides, it is Egypt's duty not to allow the conflict of interests to reach a level of contradiction.

Any problems in the two countries' relations can be solved only through dialogue, which is the only way to enable these relations to continue on a sound, safe basis. The criterion of Egyptian patriotism should not turn differences of viewpoints with the United States into a clash between U.S. and Egyptian interests. This is a luxury that can be afforded only by adventurers. The criterion of pan-Arab affiliation also does not mean we should break with the United States because of difficulties in our relations with it. The Israelis want us to break with the United States so they may continue to dominate the situation just as they did in the past. We should maintain special relations with the United States without being part of its overall strategy. We should retain points of agreement, and we should not fear any possible differences with it because Egypt gives much more than it takes from the United States and because it constitutes, in the final analysis, a balance for, and a cornerstone in, the region's security and stability regardless of its difficult circumstances and the absence of alternatives. Egypt's options and trends also affect the region's overall options and trends.

I do not want to relate the developments that have occurred in the region since the Soviet departure from Egypt. Neither do I want to speak much about Egypt: about the diversification of the sources of arms, the liberalization of economy, the democratic option, the new understanding of the European relations, a comprehensive and just peace as an alternative to war, and the promotion of dialogue with the civilized world instead of drawing a sharp line between North and South. However, I would like to affirm the points of strength in the Egyptian position are much bigger than the supporters of U.S. policies imagine. They believe Egypt's future should be completely in line with the U.S. vision. They fear every difference in viewpoints and believe the best solution is to give the Americans all they want regardless of the homeland, principles, the private role, the national identity, and all other values they view as futile and useless.

This introduction was necessary to answer this question: Why did Mubarak not go to Washington, especially because Washington hoped he would do so before the end of February so a tripartite meeting might be held there with Shamir before the end of his visit to the United States, even though all sides to this meeting would know they would not achieve anything except strange smiles?

Washington might have wanted Mubarak's visit at a time the issue of the U.S. arms supplies to Iraq is at its peak to prove that the U.S. position had regained some of its lost credibility in the Arab world. I do not believe this is the best way for the United States to regain the credibility of its position, which has been worn out because it does not want to take the Arab world's interests, security, and stability into consideration. It also continues to wager on these lost interests in favor of adversaries, the supporters of extremism. Cairo apologized in a letter for President Mubarak's inability to visit Washington on 25 February, stressing its concern about preparing for a meeting with Reagan in the near future to achieve positive results in the interests of relations between the two countries' and in the interest of peace in the Middle East.

Mubarak did not apologize because he did not want a personal meeting with Shamir, and because he was certain Shamir, who turned the world upside down over the issue of an international conference, would not be able to offer anything in the interest of peace or move an inch beyond his rigid religious theory. That theory contends that Israel, having swallowed up the West Bank and Gaza Strip, has not yet reached its biblical borders, which include eastern Jordan.

Following his limited formal disagreement with George Shultz, Shamir returned from Washington with new gains giving Israel access to all the privileges enjoyed by the NATO member-states although it is not a NATO member. He then used the aid Israel gained from Washington to fabricate a fierce battle with Peres about the international conference, asserting for the one thousandth time that Israel would not go to the conference, as if Peres was talking in the name of a government other than the Israeli Government when he made this promise to President Mubarak during his visit to Alexandria last September.

A week ago, Cairo agreed to Israeli Foreign Minister Peres' wish to pay a 3-day visit to Egypt merely to let the Israelis know that nothing stands in the way of an Egyptian-Israeli meeting, anytime and anywhere, if there is any hope such a meeting would give impetus to the peace march, which is being antagonized by extremists.

If the lukewarm U.S. response to the concept of the international conference constitutes the first point of difference with Washington, the second point of difference lies in the way the U.S. Administration is still dealing with the issue of [Egyptian] military debts and their interest. In fact, the issue of military debts has been worrying President Mubarak since the first days of his assumption of power. During his repeated visits to Washington, beginning with the first one, Mubarak insisted the subject of military debts should be a fixed topic on the agenda of his talks with the U.S. Administration, from Reagan, State Secretary Shultz, and Defense Secretary Weinberger, down to the U.S. Congress committees. Egypt reiterated to the U.S. side its clear and frank stand toward this issue during every visit.

Egypt believed that if it was true Egypt's stability is a basic pillar of stability in the Middle East — which is actually true — such stability could not be achieved without the presence of an Egyptian deterrent force capable of protecting this stability and safeguarding it from the adventurist elements and winds of violence blowing strongly over the region. Consequently, it is essential for Egypt to have a strong army capable of safeguarding its security and territorial integrity.

Egypt also believed signing a peace treaty with Israel does not mean that Egypt does not need a deterrent force to safeguard peace and maintain justice, especially because Cairo cannot ignore what is taking place to the east and west of Egypt where a huge fighting force is being mobilized and developed on both sides — a force whose aims cannot be guaranteed.

Egypt's viewpoint was that if part of its stability was conditional on the presence of a deterrent force capable of safeguarding this stability, another side of this stability was conditional on effecting comprehensive and continuous development conforming with its continuous population increase and giving its people hope of a better future. Hence, the crux of the problem lies in accurately balancing its essential need to build a capable deterrent force with its essential need to achieve development that would ensure stability for its people.

Egypt argued it could not go on financing its arms requirements with costly loans the servicing and repaying of which would burden future generations, thus making U.S. aid to Egypt pointless, as interests and repayment would gobble up the bulk of the assistance. However, the United States agreed that from 1981 all our arms deliveries would be treated as nonrefundable grants in the amount of $1 billion annually. Egypt has tried to impress upon the Americans it is only fair they reconsider the interest due on the loans for the arms deals concluded before 1981. These loans had exceeded $4.5 billion with the interest due on them coming close to $700 million annually. Specifically Egypt asked that the interest rates on these loans be reduced to the current international level of 7 percent. We would have liked the Americans to approach the issue from a universal political perspective without the constraints of routine. We feel that as the Egyptian deterrent forces are mostly U.S.-armed, the issue is essentially political. In fairness to the Americans, I would like to point out that Washington has frequently promised to look for a formula that congressional committees may pass without pressure groups uninterested in Egypt's stability and security obstructing it. Then came the latest American offer pledging Egypt to half of the interests due, with the other half to be paid after the expiry of the loan, which means an annual $300 million reduction of the interest on military loans. While this is good in itself, it means transferring the remainder with the same interest and for longer periods, thus taking the loan to astronomical figures that would oppress future Egyptian generations, unless the U.S. Administration sought an acceptable, practical solution to the problem.

It has always been difficult for Egypt to pay $9.5 billion for arms worth 4.5 billion. What would the situation be like if the $9.5 billion increased twice over as a result of half of the interests due on the military loan being deferred until after the expiry of the U.S. loan? This is the second bone of contention Egypt would have liked the U.S. Administration to resolve to the satisfaction of the Egyptians, who are surprised Egypt should pay several times over for an arms loan that should have been viewed from a political perspective.

I believe it was for these two reasons that President Mubarak sent his unambiguous, mild letter asking the meeting with Reagan be well-prepared, so it could produce positive results in the interest of peace and closer bilateral relations. This is because such a meeting is too important to be treated as an occasion for the two presidents to merely pose for media photographers.

Kuwaiti Fund Director Arrives To Discuss Loans

NC031723 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Cairo, 3 Mar (MENA) — Badr Bisharah al-Humaydi, director general of the Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Economic Development, arrived in Cairo this afternoon for a 3-day visit.

Badr Bisharah al-Humaydi has stated he is visiting Cairo to investigate investment opportunities here and will advise public and private sectors in Kuwait about his findings.

During the visit Al-Humaydi is scheduled to meet with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Dr

Kamal al-Janzuri, deputy prime minister and minister of planning and international cooperation; Eng 'Isam Radi, minister of irrigation; and Dr Raghib Duwaydar, minister of health.

The purpose of the visit is to revive ongoing projects in Egypt in which the Kuwaiti Fund is participating and to facilitate loans for projects in need of financing, such as sugar cane production and the prevention of erosion on the Rashid coast.

Since its foundation in 1979, the Kuwaiti Fund has loaned Egypt an estimated 59 million Kuwaiti dinars.

Experts of the Kuwaiti Fund visited Cairo in early January and discussed with Egyptian officials the final details of a 7-million Kuwaiti dinar loan to be granted to Egypt.

Government Keeps Oil Prices at February Levels

NC031809 Cairo MENA in English 1730 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Cairo, Mar 3 (MENA) — The General Authority for Petroleum today announced it would fix the Egyptian crude oil prices named for the second half of February.

The prices will remain in effect till March 15 despite the deterioration of crude oil prices in the world market.

The prices named by Egypt during the second half of February were:

17.25 dollars per barrel for Suez Gulf crude oil.

16.65 dollars for Bala'im crude oil.

16 dollars for Ra's Badran crude oil.

15.40 dollars for Ra's Gharib crude oil.

Mubarak Receives Angolan Military Official 4 Mar

NC040941 Cairo MENA in English 0909 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Cairo, March 4 (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received at 'Abidin Palace this morning the commander of the Angolan Aviation and Air Defence Corps. The meeting was attended by the Angolan ambassador here.

Additional Communique, Reports on War Operations

Communique on 2-3 Mar Fighting

JN031755 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Communique No 2,591 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 3 March 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The people's Armed Forces have kept their promise to the masses and their leader. God willing, they will continue the Great Harvest operations and destroy brutality and falsehood. The scoundrels cannot encroach on our territory and our sovereignty. Those scoundrels will find out that all their remnants and evil intentions will achieve nothing. Iraq will continue to raise the flag of victory along its lofty border. The following is a summary of activities for last night and today:

1. At 2150, the criminal enemy attempted to intercept our positions in the area of operations of the heroic Khalid ibn al-Walid Forces in the brave III Army Corps sector. Our brave men confronted the enemy with artillery, tank, and mortar fire barrages and with continuous fire of the brave infantry men until the majority of the attacking force was annihilated. Scores of the scoundrels were captured, and the few of them who escaped were the target of artillery and tank fire.

The brave Army aircraft effectively supported our units while reaping the aggressors. The area in front of the Khalid ibn al-Walid Forces was purged of all living enemy scoundrels. Mutilated, burnt bodies were the only thing left on the battlefield. Blessed be the brave Khalid ibn al-Walid Forces and blessed be all the III Army Corps soldiers, praise be to God, the supporter of believers.

2. Our gigantic Air Force aircraft launched daring aerial attacks on the scoundrel Khomeyniites in all areas of operations today, killed many of them, and destroyed and burnt a number of their vehicles, weapons, and equipment. After carrying out 19 combat missions, our aircraft returned safely to base, praise be to God.

3. The brave helicopter knights attacked the Khomeyniite aggressors' assembly points today to punsih them. Many of the enemy personnel were killed and quantities of their weapons, equipment, and vehicles, as well as various weapon emplacements and personnel positions, were destroyed in 115 combat sorties. Our brave knights then returned with their aircraft safely and victoriously to their bases in God's care and protection.

4. The VII Army Corps heroes directed the fire of their artillery, tanks, mortars, and other weapons at enemy positions, inflicting on the enemy heavy losses in personnel, weapons, and equipment. They also destroyed three shovels [preceding word in English], a bulldozer, and three vehicles and killed their occupants. They destroyed one mortar, one boat, six ammunition dumps, and many weapon emplacements and personnel positions, killing their crews.

5. A brave force in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris seized two large rafts while carrying out its mission in no-man's land. In the same sector, another raft was destroyed and nine scoundrel Khomeyniites were killed.

6. In the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan, 10 enemy personnel were killed and a number of observation posts and several infantry positions were destroyed. The enemy was seen evacuating its casualties.

[signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 3 March 1987

Commanders on Iranian Losses

JN030849 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Mar (INA) — A high-ranking Iraqi military commander has stressed that the Muhammad al-Qasim Forces in the III Army Corps sector have wiped out most of the Iranian troops that took part in the offensive carried out during the night of 23-24 February. These troops were estimated to be the size of a division, plus one brigade of Khomeyni Guards. He said no one survived except those who fled.

In a statement to the newspaper *Al-Qadisiyah* today, Staff Major General Salah 'Abbud Muhammad, commander of Muhammad al-Qasim forces, added that the regime that mobilized large numbers of troops to gain a foothold in the forward Iraqi positions, and that attempted to expand its offenisve during the night of 28 February, when it pushed three divisions of Khomeyni Guards from various directions over a large part of the front, could not achieve any of its despicable objectives. He said that its forces were wiped out and that it sustained very heavy losses; tens of thousands of its personnel were killed or wounded.

Staff Brigadier General Mahmud Hammadi al-Juburi, commander of the Khalid ibn al-Walid Forces in the III Army Corps sector, said that the Khalid ibn al-Walid formations and the forces incorporated with them annihilated the enemy units in their sector.

He added that the enemy expanded its offensive on the night of 28 February along the Khalid ibn al-Walid Forces' front. He said a big battle began at 2140, during which the attacking Iranian force — estimated to be about two divisions — was completely destroyed by 0545 on 1 March. He added that the Iranian forces sustained very heavy losses in armor and engineering equipment left in no-man's land.

More on Fighting Near Al-Basrah

JN040933 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0700 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Basra, 4 Mar (INA) — Two military commanders from the III Army Corps' formations, which are defending the area east of Al-Basrah, have stressed that Iran has sustained very great loss of life during the past 48 hours as a result of its repeated attacks.

The commander of the Salah al-Din Forces said that a 3-km long area extending from his formations' forward positions to where the Iranian military concentrations are situated has become a mass graveyard for thousands of Iranians. He added that some of the Iranian enemy's armored units that attempted to approach the Iraqi positions the Monday, and ran over dead Iranian bodies in doing so, have been destroyed in the no-man's land.

The commander of the Muhammad al-Qasim Forces explained the nature of the Iranian attacks during the past 2 days. He said that last Monday night the Iranian leadership pushed forward successive human waves. They believed the first wave had reached its targets, so it pushed other waves to meet the same black fate. He revealed that the Iranian leadership was unaware of the trap that was carefully set for the successive Iranian human waves.

In statements to an INA military correspondent, the two Iraqi military commanders pointed out that during the past 2 days, the Iranian prisoners became hysterical and confused when they saw the very heavy human losses Iran has sustained during its new aggression. The two commanders said that entire Iranian divisions were destroyed in battles, during which the Iraqi force that confronted them was estimated to be one or two brigades.

It was announced last Sunday that more than three Iranian divisions were destroyed during a 12-hour period of fighting.

The commanders also spoke confidentally about the Iraqi forces' ability to exhaust all Iran's human and military potential in their area.

The INA correspondent noted that the Iranian prisoners captured by the Iraqi Forces during the past 48 hours were abandoned by their commanders, who left them immediately after orders were issued to advance. He added that some of the Iranian prisoners, who gave this information, expressed their indignation at their commanders who fled immediately after their formations began to move. The correspondent said that he understood from other prisoners that the Iranian commanders were shouting for help over radios, but the replies were curses and insults. He stressed that the Iraqi fire power rained down on the aggressors like volcanic fallout.

The military correspondent cited a high-ranking Iraqi officer in the operations field as saying that the Iranian military command is aware that its attacks are in vain and that it cannot achieve any result on the strategic level. However, he added that the Iranian command is forced to accept the bitter situation, that the Tehran rulers will realize that the objective of occupying Basra or exhausting the Iraqi Forces, as they claim, is sheer imagination and nonsense, and that it will eventually turn into a new unlimited catastrophe for Iran.

USSR To Supply Iraq With MiG-29's Other Weapons

JN031931 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 2 Mar 87 pp 1, 23

[Article by Rakan al-Majali]

[Excerpt] Amman — An informed Arab source has stated that the Soviet Union has decided to supply Iraq with weapons and heavy equipment to balance the sophisticated U.S. weapons, including the anti-aircraft HAWK missiles, which Iran has obtained.

The Soviet Union has begun to expedite the shipment of weapons, the delivery of which was agreed upon in late 1986 following a successful visit by Iraqi Defense Minister 'Adnan Khayrallah to Moscow — the first such visit to Moscow by an Iraqi defense minister since the outbreak of the war. Tanks, aircraft, and spare parts were also secretly shipped to Iraq following the successful visit to Moscow by Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, a visit that constituted a qualitative development in the relations between Baghdad and Moscow.

Tariq 'Aziz's talks with senior Soviet officials, including Andrey Gromyko, USSR Supreme Soviet presidium chairman, and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, may be summarized as follows:

1. With regard to Iraq's request for arms to meet its need for heavy weapons, the Soviet Union unconditionally agreed to all Iraq's requests. The Soviet Union also assured Iraq that it will not subject arms shipments to the usual routine, but will open up its arsenals to meet Iraq's request immediately and ship such arms as quickly as possible. It was also agreed during the visit to supply Iraq with MiG-29 aircraft, which are not yet in service in most of the socialist countries and have not yet been delivered to any state outside the socialist bloc. According to its specifications, the aircraft is one of the most efficient in the world and is out of the range of existing anti-aircraft missiles.

2. The two sides agreed to reschedule Iraq's debts on easy terms and over a long period. The sophisticated weapons requested by Iraq and all Iraq's requirements will be subject to the same terms as long as the war continues.

3. When he met with Tariq 'Aziz, Gromyko said to him: "We will give you all the weapons you need, but how long can you stand up to the aggression?" Tariq 'Aziz replied: "Iraq is capable of standing fast indefinitely, and all of our calculations in Iraq are based on the possibility that the war will continue." The Soviet leaders were pleased with the reply.

4. For the first time since the outbreak of the war, the Soviet leaders use the expression "the Iranian aggression against Iraq," while condemning the continuation of the war. The Soviet Union also affirmed to Tariq 'Aziz that it has adopted the Iraqi peace plan. The official Soviet communique was based on the points declared by Iraq, and it represents Iraq's just demand for stopping the war.

5. During the talks, the Soviet side strongly condemned the U.S. arms deal with Iran and the dangers of the deal, which caused widespread destruction, and they condemned — according to the Soviet view — the U.S. insistence on prolonging the war to exploit it. The positive Soviet stand toward Iraq indicates a deep understanding of the U.S. plotting against Iraq by continuing the war.

6. The Soviet side briefed the Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister on the talks held by Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati in Moscow. The Soviet side affirmed that its stand during the talks was, first, to condemn the arms deal between Iran and the United States; second, to declare that Iran's insistence on continuing the war only serves U.S. plans to fragment and dominate the region; and third, to condemn Iran's stand in assisting the Afghan opposition and in establishing camps for them on the Iranian-Afghan border, and also to condemn Iranian-Pakistani coordination against the Afghan Government.

However, the most important aspect of Velayati's talks in Moscow was Soviet emphasis that the destructive war threatens the security of the Gulf and the entire Middle East. [passage omitted on Perez de Cuellar plan]

Consulate Documents Exchanged With CSSR

JN031608 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1300 GMT 3 Mar 87

["Text" of a statement issued by the Iraqi Foreign Ministry in Baghdad on 3 March]

[Text] On 3 March 1987, Fu'ad al-Rawi, chief of the Consulate Department at the Iraqi Foreign Ministry, and Miroslav Kotora, the CSSR ambassador to Iraq, exchanged the ratification documents of the consulate agreement signed in Prague on 16 August 1985 between the Republic of Iraq and the CSSR at the Iraqi Foreign Ministry in Baghdad. In accordance with Article 50 of the agreement, the agreement will be implemented 30 days after the exchange of the ratification documents.

Al-Rifa‘i Interviewed on Peace Conference, U.S.

JN031736 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa‘i has said the EC decision to support the convocation of an international peace conference on the Middle East is a victory for Arab diplomacy because it is the first time the EC has agreed to the principle of convening an international conference with the participation of all the parties concerned. In an interview published today in the Saudi London-based newspaper *Al-Sharq Al-Awsat*, Al-Rifa‘i says great efforts were made to persuade the Western countries of the soundness of the idea of convening an international conference, an idea first proposed by King Husayn, particularly because Jordan had won Arab agreement through the concensus of the Arab states at the Fes summit, as well as the agreement of the Islamic summit, the nonaligned summit, and the EC summit.

Al-Rifa‘i noted the mere adoption of a decision by the West European states does not mean the conference will be held at once because there is still strong Israeli opposition and U.S. reservations — not over the principle of convening the conference but mostly as a consideration of the Israeli stand, which reflects the U.S. decision on most occasions. He affirmed the European stand strengthens the Arab stand and enables us to continue to exert pressure on the United States so it will develop its stand.

Al-Rifa‘i asserted Israel rejects the idea of an international conference because it expects the result of the negotiations will be its withdrawal from the occupied Arab territory. He said Israel is calling for direct negotiations on the basis that such negotiations are in accordance with legal international decisions. He expressed the hope that the European states will adopt a stand that is between the U.S. and the Soviet stands and will be the bridge that links the two giants.

The prime minister said when King Husayn referred to the need for the participation of the permanent members of the UN Security Council in the international conference, the aim was that the Americans and the Soviets should not be allowed to discuss the conference alone because discussions in any U.S.-Soviet meeting will be confined to matters important for the two sides. Consequently, any progress on the Middle East will be dependent on agreement between them on matters unrelated to the international conference. Al-Rifa‘i added: However, the presence of a European factor in such a framework may confine the discussion to the problem in the region and the international conference.

Referring to the U.S. stand on area issues Al-Rifa‘i declared: The United States has lost a great deal in the Arab region as a result of the scandal of the arms sale to Iran. The United States is trying to regain its credibility. An invitation has been extended to King Husayn to visit Washington at a time suggested by the U.S. Administration. However, his majesty apologized for not being able to accept the invitation at the time suggested, and asked the United States to adopt a series of measures to introduce good intentions and seriousness in its newly declared stands on not supplying Iran with arms and on supporting the Arab stand on the international conference.

Al-Rifa‘i asserted there is a long list of measures and demands on the basis of which we can think of resuming contacts on the highest level with the United States. The prime minister said: We must wait for the other measures Washington has been asked to take so we can see if the United States is serious in rectifying its mistakes so that when it deals with the area it will take Arab interests into account and not Israel's or Iran's interests.

As for the request of arms from the United States, Al-Rifa‘i maintained that because the U.S. Congress rejected such requests, King Husayn decided not to ask for further arms deals from the United States and, consequently, we have begun to diversify the sources of our arms.

Asked about efforts to convene an Arab summit, Prime Minister al-Rifa‘i said: The convening of an Arab summit is not an objective in itself. The aim of convening an Arab summit is to agree on an Arab stand that tackles Arab problems on all levels. He indicated contacts are still underway to establish a common ground that leads to the summit's success.

Al-Rifa‘i affirmed that we, in Jordan, believe in Arab solidarity and do not see any justification for differences between any two fraternal states, and we act on such a basis. Al-Rifa‘i contended any differences over interpretations or moves must not affect the Arab stand and joint Arab cooperation. He said it is on such a basis that King Husayn always tries to be an effective factor in eliminating differences among the Arab states. The prime minister added: We do not view the elimination of differences from the angle of mediation because mediation is not relevant when members of the same family are concerned.

Al-Rifa‘i affirmed Jordan will continue to make such efforts to eliminate all obstacles in the way of collective Arab action. The prime minister added: We believe in the establishment of normal relations among the Arab brothers. We believe in Egypt's return to the Arab ranks. He said: In view of Jordan's good and special relations with Egypt and Syria and its Arab brothers, Jordan is attempting to bring views closer together.

Referring to the Iraq-Iran war Al-Rifa‘i said: The only way to end the war is for the rulers of Tehran to be convinced they will not be able to achieve victory and will not be able to realize their objectives. He asserted President Saddam Husayn has reiterated he supports ending the war, and he proposed a peace plan, but regrettably the rulers of Iran spurn all peace iniatives and persist in continuing the war and the destruction.

Al-Rifa‘i added: King Husayn believes all Arab, Muslim, and international efforts must unite to persuade Iran its stand on continuing the war will not yield any results. If such efforts do not succeed there will be collective measures that prevent Iran from continuing its aggression against Iraq. He said there are several states that supply Iran with arms for financial gains or because they harbor hostile intentions toward the Arab nation or to appease Iran for specific aims. Everyone knows the U.S. stand in supplying Iran with arms to offset Iraqi superiority in armor and aircraft.

Al-Rifa‘i asserted the Arab and Muslim stand will have an effect on making some states that support Iran and are hostile to the

Arab nation change their stands, because the war is not an Iraq-Iran war but an aggression against the entire Arab nation, and Iraq is defending the survival of the Arab nation.

Asked about the situation in Lebanon Al-Rifa'i said: We must all contribute toward the efforts to return Lebanon to normal, free, independent, and unified country. He said the Syrian Aramy's entry into West Beirut was a result of the bloody battles that have occurred there recently, was in response to a request, and in response to the wishes of all the warring parties.

The prime minister asserted Lebanon needs an outside power to restore security in the country as a prelude to agreement on a new formula for coexistence. He said such a formula was discussed by King Husayn and President Amin al-Jumayyil and President Hafiz al-Asad, and it is believed a meeting will be held soon between Presidents al-Asad and al-Jumayyil to discuss the new formula.

AL-RA'Y Comments

JN041018 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 4 Mar 87 pp 1, 20

[Editorial: "Clarity and Frankness in Al-Rifa'i's Interview"]

[Text] In his interview with *Al-Sharq Al-Awsat*, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i touched on the most prominent national and pan-Arab issues and ensured that his answers were clear and direct from the premise that the Jordanian policy has always been firm, frank, and clear. Moreover, we have nothing to hide and there is nothing that prevents us from expressing our stands and polices in a manner that precludes misinterpretation and gives a single explanation.

Since its birth, the Lebanese crisis has been a main Jordanian concern. We have always endeavored to end this crisis and exerted many efforts to end fraternal Lebanon's dilemma and suffering and restore its unity and role. Thus, Jordan supported the entry of the Syrian forces into Lebanon and current efforts to implement a strict security plan that would put an end to the suffering of the Lebanese brothers and rescue them from the circle of death. Al-Rifa'i indicated that because the aim is to achieve peace, reassurance, and accord for the Lebanese brothers, for which they have aspired, the Syrian assistance is worthy of respect, appreciation, and support.

On relations with the PLO, the prime minister indicated the PLO's recognition of Resolution 242 will pave the way for the resumption of political coordination between the government and the PLO leadership. The continuation of current efforts to convene the international conference and the participation of all parties, which are both rejected by the Israeli entity, depends on this recognition. Al-Rifa'i touched on U.S.-Jordanian relations. He explained the Congress rejection of our request for defensive weapons prompted us not to make any new requests and to seek alternative sources for arms. It is no secret that Jordan has come a long way in this regard. The problem the Americans tried to create backfired on them and has been reflected on overall Jordanian-U.S. relations. The U.S.-Israeli arms deal to Iran placed these relations at a new crossroad, which is represented by the prime minmster's confirmation of all that had been published about His Majesty King Husayn's U.S. visit not taking place in the near future. This is following the confirmation of U.S. bias against Arab causes and after the Jordanian policy's great successes in the European arena and in the socialist bloc. Both realize the dangers of a continuing Middle East crisis, the Israeli schemes, and the danger of the U.S.-Israeli alliance, which aggravates tension in the region and is directly or indirectly seeking to explode all the serious possibilities that might occur in the absence of rights, justice, and peace in this region.

Finally, we note Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i's interview with *Al-Sharq Al-Awsat* gave satisfactory answers to all the questions. This has been our policy in Jordan in our dealings and relations with our brothers and friends and in our stands toward our enemies and their known alliances and schemes, which cannot be concealed under any pretexts or attempts at forgery or allusions.

Prime Minister Al-Rifa'i Visits Austria

For reportage on Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i's visit to Austria, including his meetings with Prime Minister Franz Vranitzky and Foreign Minister Alois Mock, see the Austria section of the 4 March Western Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Dany Sham‘un: Teachers, Waite With Syrians

NC041237 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Excerpts] The Lebanese Front held its weekly meeting today under former President Camille Sham‘un. [passage omitted] Following this meeting, Sham‘un responded to questions from journalists. When asked his opinion about the plan worked out by Karami, Al-Husayni, Birri, Junblatt, and Al-Huss in Damascus, Sham‘un stated: I have not yet seen this plan. I doubt very much that there is a plan agreed upon with the Syrians. At any rate, let's wait until tomorrow. If there is such a plan, we must see it.

Asked how he envisages the next stage in recent developments, Sham‘un replied: I hope that it will be a good one, God willing. Responding to a question on whether the meeting dealt with the new economic deterioration, former President Sham‘un said: We have discussed this issue, but only peripherally.

Emerging from today's meeting, National Liberals Party leader Dany Sham‘un announced that he has information that confirms that the four Beirut University College [BUC] teachers, as well as Terry Waite, are in the hands of the Syrians. He added that they will be released soon. [passage omitted]

Birri Says ‘No Problem’ in Southern Suburb

NC031712 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1530 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] In his first news conference since returning from Damascus, Minister Nabih Birri, leader of the Amal Movement, described the present situation as positive, affirming that the Syrian initiative has restored unity among the Muslims and the nationalist forces. He called for the political reinforcement of the security plan, and declared that genuine conciliatory efforts are being made to reunite Lebanon. Minister Birri said that the agreement reached in Damascus was based on ideas that have been put forward before. The agreement is not so unreasonable that the other side could not accept it.

Minister Birri noted that advantage should be taken of the Syrian move, warning that this might be the last chance. He called for the Army to take over responsibility for security in the eastern sector of Beirut, and emphasized that the nationalist forces must unite so they can respond to those who are obstructing reconciliation on a nationalist rather than sectarian level.

Minister Birri explained that Beirut International Airport is closed as a result of a decision by the Americans, not because of threats by Ja‘ja‘.

Asked whether the security plan will be implemented in the southern suburb, Minister Birri said there is no problem there. The question of the suburb is linked to a solution of the camps issue, which also depends on the return of the Palestinians to their camps in the Sidon area. Minister Birri rejected any attempt to involve the Syrian brothers in the southern suburb.

Asked about the Amal Movement's relations with the PSP, Minister Birri said that there had been a rift or dark chapter in this relationship. PSP and Amal Movement leaders must turn over a bright new leaf, and there should be no secret alliances which affect the public alliance, he declared.

Regarding the Damascus meetings, Minister Birri said: What we achieved there must not be (?imposed). He pointed out that the official Lebanese working party will leave for Damascus at the beginning of next week for a briefing on the plan prepared by the Islamic and nationalist leaders.

Minister Birri asked: Why doesn't the Army take over the eastern sector? Beirut port could then be opened, and so could the crossing point. The state would then take over the port, and the illegal ports could be closed down.

Minister Birri affirmed that efforts are currently being made to unite Lebanon and bring about reconciliation. He pointed out that there will be no new government. The present government will stay in office as long as the regime continues, and will be responsible for achieving a solution and salvation. He affirmed that there will be no giving way with regard to participation in the government and the question of national army.

On the suspect Hasan Hashim movement, Minister Birri said: They [not further identified] could not defeat the Amal Movement from outside. So ‘Arafat embarked on this abortive attempt from inside. Minister Birri denounced the assassination of the writer Husayn Muruwwah and other Communists, and denied any connection between the Amal Movement and these assassinations.

Minister Birri renewed his offer to exchange the Israeli airman for Lebanese and Palestinian detainees held by Israel.

He called for participation in a memorial service for martyr Muhammad Sa‘d, commander of the national resistance, to be held by the Amal Movement in the martyr's birhtplace, Ma‘rakah, next Saturday. Minister Birri emphasized that the next stage will see the development of the national resistance to drive the occupation forces out of the south.

‘Talk’ of Jordanian Forces in East Beirut

NC031625 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1530 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] There is increasing talk at present about the possibility of sending Jordanian forces to East Beirut. Political observers do not rule out the possibility that this idea may take a practical turn in the near future, and press reports indicate that this step would enjoy both Arab and regional approval. The issue now depends on an official request for sending these forces to strengthen the Lebanese Army, so as to achieve a complete legitimate security instead of the street security now dominating East Beirut.

Lebanese circles today pondered the implications and timing of Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa‘i's statement on solving the Lebanese crisis. Al-Rifa‘i disclosed that there is a plan for resolving the crisis and that agreement on it has been reached.

He welcomed the Syrian deployment in West Beirut, adding that Jordan supports any efforts that would restore sovereignty and unity to Lebanon.

Former President Sulayman Franjiyah said today that if intentions are good and Jordanian forces enter East Beirut, what happened in West Beirut in a week will happen in East Beirut in the same amount of time.

Lebanese Forces: Syrian Entry 'Act of Partition'

NC031935 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Excerpts] The Lebanese Forces Command Council held its weekly meeting under the chairmanship of Dr Samir Ja'ja' today. The council discussed political and security developments and issued the following statement:

The Lebanese Forces, which are closely examining the circumstances leading to the Syrian Army's entry into West Beirut and the resultant political and security developments, stress the following principles.

1. The ostensible purpose of the extension of Syrian military deployment to include the western sector of the capital is the establishment of security there. In fact, its purpose is the attainment of specific Syrian political objectives, exactly as was the case in the past, when the Syrians used the security issue as a pretext for sending military forces to certain Lebanese areas, such as Tripoli, Zahlah, and elsewhere.

2. The Lebanese Forces remind the public, at home and abroad, that the security situation in West Beirut was stable until 6 February 1984. This stability was only weakened when the Syrians supported their Lebanese and Palestinian allies in their rebellion against the legitimate authority and in their rejection of the legitimate Lebanese military presence represented by the Army and the internal security forces. This led to the splitting up of the Army and to the paralysis of the legitimate and constitutional institutions. West Beirut then sank into a state of anarchy and political instability which lasted for over 2 years.

Hence, had the Syrians wanted to establish security and stability in that area, they would not have acted as they did before and after 6 February 1984.

3. The Lebanese Forces consider the Syrian Army's entry into the western sector of Beirut to be an act of partition. This is because it was requested by certain ministers only, and not by the constitutional, legitimate, Lebanese authority, and because the Syrian Army is cooperating with a section of the Lebanese Army that does not take its orders from the legitimate command. [passage omitted]

4. Syria's objectives in Lebanon have become clear and well-known. It seeks to act as go-between among the Lebanese, while continuing to support the tripartite agreement and refusing any alternative to it. Through some Lebanese who completely toe its line, Syria is again trying to peddle this agreement, which all the Lebanese reject, no matter to which community or group they belong. Syria is also trying to force those Lebanese who are not under its influence and who live in the free Lebanese areas to accept this agreement. [passage omitted]

5. The Lebanese Forces reiterate their principled stand, which is that a solution must be found to the Lebanese crisis. This solution should be based on a Lebanese-Lebanese accord, put an end to economic and social deterioration, and stop the daily suffering of the citizens.

Spells Out 4 'Principles'

NC032058 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Lebanese Forces Commander Samir Ja'ja' has stressed that there will not be any solution as long as there are foreign forces on Lebanon's territory. Addressing a group of journalists, he said that he rejects diminishing the powers of the president or introducing any reforms into the Lebanese Army.

Ja'ja' spelled out the following four firm principles: the powers of the president; the role of the Army; the multiplicity of the parties; and the independence of Lebanon. He stressed that he will not accept any agreement that violates these principles. Ja'ja' declared that he opposes the reopening of Beirut airport as long as permission is not granted for opening Halat airport.

Lebanese Forces Release 9 Detainees 3 March

NC031340 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Excerpts] The Lebanese Forces released nine detainees from Zahlah this afternoon. Those being freed had participated in the aborted 27 September operation to penetrate the combat lines of Al-Ashrafiyah District. The release took place in the headquarters of the Lebanese Forces at 1330 today. Dr Samir Ja'ja', commander of the Lebanese Forces, handed the freed people to a delegation from Zahlah. [passage omitted]

Dr Samir Ja'ja' also delivered a speech in which he expressed regret that a number of sons from Zahlah had participated in the aborted penetration attempt. He noted: Undoubtedly, you were under a great deal of pressure when you took part in that operation. [passage omitted]

PSP's Junblatt 'Satisfied' With Security Plan

NC031951 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] PSP leader Walid Junblatt received a delegation of senior Syrian officers in Al-Mukhtarah today. The delegation included Major General Sa'id Bayraqdar, commander of the Syrian forces in Lebanon; Maj Gen Sulayman 'Izzah; Staff Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an; Colonel 'Ali Hammud; and Col Muhsin.

Also attending the meeting were Marwan Hamadah, Staff Maj Gen Mahmud Abu Dargham, Col 'Isam Abu Zaki, and Major Raja Harb, as well as Akram Shuhayyib, Muhsin Dallul, Sharif

Fayyad, Na'im Ghannam, and Hisham Nasir al-Din, members of the PSP Political Bureau; Tawfiq Sultan, member of the PSP Central Committee; 'Abdallah al-Amin; and a number of leading community figures.

After the meeting ended, Junblatt said: Maj Gen Sa'id Bayraqdar's and Brig Gen Ghazi Kan'an's visit was a visit to their second home in Al-Mukhtarah. We discussed how to develop the security plan and to restrain anyone who tries to disrupt matters in Beirut, irrespective of the party to which he belongs. We also discussed how we can help the Syrians.

Junblatt added: We believe this new initiative is very important, but we must develop it politically on all fronts because the Israeli, Phalangist, and Western threats are very great. We have always been, and will remain, in the same rank and trench with Syria, particularly now that the Syrian Arab Army has intervened.

On whether he was satisfied with the implementation of the security plan, Walid Junblatt replied: I am satisfied; however, more supervision and control is required, as well as in-depth examinations of every disruption or flaw from any party whatsoever.

On what should happen after the implementation of the security plan in West Beirut, Junblatt said: What is required is to implement a security plan in other areas, so that we may all have peace. However, I will not name these areas.

Responding to a question on recent events in the south, he remarked: We are not connected with what is happening in the south. As noted by some brothers in the Amal Movement, we are not concerned with some differences or internal divisions within Amal. We only hope that Amal will remain united on an Arab nationalist level.

Staff Brig Gen Kan'an said: This is a friendly visit to Walid Bey, our dear brother. It is natural for us to visit him, since his home is everyone's home.

Asked to assess the security plan, Staff Brig Gen Kan'an said: The situation is excellent and there is no longer any problem. The plan has been implemented as had been planned, and without any obstructions.

Responding to a question on the deployment of the Lebanese Army's 12th Brigade along the coastal road, he said: According to the plan, the brigade is supposed to deploy there today. When he was told that it had still not deployed by 1400 today, he answered: I have not been informed of anything to that effect. However, it must deploy. There may have been some technical impediments.

On whether he believed that the airport would be reopened, he said: We do not have the necessary information to answer that. However, from a security viewpoint, I believe there is no problem. Reopening the airport is a Lebanese concern.

Asked if he believed the reopening of the airport is connected with the security situation or with some other parties, Brig Gen Kan'an told reporters: You must ask these other parties.

Regarding his expectations for the stage following the implementation of the security plan in West Beirut, he said: This is a political matter. Ask the politicians.

12th Brigade Units Deploy on Coastal Road

NC040730 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0700 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] According to a security source, 12th Brigade units began to deploy along the coastal road between Beirut and Sidon at 0730 this morning. Stationary checkpoints have been established near the home of Dr Bal'ah in the Khaldah area, opposite the police station in Al-Na'imah, and in Al-Jiyah.

The same source stated that the deployment and stationing of troops is being carried out without any impediment being presented by the security police or any other elements. Patrols are traveling along the coastal road to complete this deployment, while preparations are underway to assume control of Al-Rumaylah point and establish positions there.

Completes Deployment

NC041105 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1045 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] According to security reports, the dissident 12th Brigade has completed its deployment along the coastal road. It has also set up five fixed checkpoints in Khaldah, Al-Jiyah, Jisr al-Damur, Shhim, and Al-Rumaylah.

Brigade Captain Kidnapped 3 Mar

NC031242 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] According to security sources, Captain 'Ali Srur from the 12th Brigade was kidnapped along the approach to the city of Sidon this morning as he was traveling from his home to the Muhammad Zughayb barracks. The sources said that four civilians carrying Kalashnikov guns forced Capt Srur to get into their white Mercedes car after firing several shots at the vehicle in which he and his family were riding. The gunmen then took Srur to an unknown destination. Capt Srur is 38 years old and was born in Barja township.

Force 17 Commander Threatens Syrian Regime

NC030620 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0545 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Abu al-Tayyib, commander of the Palestinian Force 17, warned that the Syrian regime will pay dearly for each drop of Palestinian blood shed in the camps in Lebanon and Syria.

In a statement issued in response to what he termed the threats leveled by Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an [chief of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon] against the Palestinians in Lebanon, the commander said: Ever since Kan'an made himself the military governor in West Beirut, we have been hearing of his threats daily. They simply reveal the evil intentions of the Syrian regime. He added: Force 17 will respond to the annihilation of the Palestinians at a suitable time and place, and it is perfectly capable of reaching its targets, including those rotten heads in the palaces of the Damascus rulers.

Turkish Embassy Official Found Dead in W. Beirut

NC040917 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] The body of Burhan Dunay was discovered on the second floor of the Jallud building on Al-Fakihani Street in the Al-Tariq al-Jadidah area [of West Beirut] at 0830 this morning.

The dead man, who was shot in the head, was an official at the Turkish Embassy.

Al-Asad Receives Message From France's Chirac

LD031616 Paris Europe Number One in French 1500 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Prime Minister Chirac has sent a letter to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. It was handed over by Ambassador Henri Servant who arrived in Damascus last night. Chirac explained his view on the situation in Lebanon and on relations between France and Syria.

Reportage on Visit by USSR Ambassador, Minister

Holds Talks With Al-Shar'

JN031631 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' has received Setenko, a roving Soviet ambassador, along with Tarasov, assistant director of the Middle East Department at the USSR Foreign Ministry, and the Soviet charge d'affaires in Damascus. Jabr al-Kafr, head of the East Europe desk at the Foreign Ministry, was also present. Discussions during the meeting dealt with world issues and current Mideast developments.

Meets With Khaddam

JN031914 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has received Setenko, a roving Soviet ambassador, along with Tarasov, assistant director of the Middle East Department at the USSR Foreign Ministry, and the Soviet charge d'affaires in Damascus. Discussions during the meeting dealt with regional and world developments as well as issues of mutual interest.

Radio: 'Security, Peace Must Prevail' in Lebanon

JN031628 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] Brothers, approximately 10 days after the implementation of the last security plan in West Beirut — the plan based on the historic decision made by leader Hafiz al-Asad in response to the Lebanese people's call for help and support in achieving peace and security and putting an end to the law of political shops, military ambushes, and roadblocks — it has become possible for Lebanese citizens throughout Lebanon, and in Beirut in particular, to come out in the sunshine and begin life anew in an atmosphere of security and peace, which was always lacking, and for which they waited a long time. A short time after this salvation move on which Syria has embarked for the sake of Lebanon and the future of the Lebanese, it has become possible for all parties in that fraternal country to see new Lebanon from the general satisfaction expressed by everyone in Lebanon — large and small — and to discover the path of salvation from the national and public support given to the earnest Syrian action to stop fighting under any slogan and to enforce peace and security through every available means.

The Lebanese fighting, with all its facets, excuses, and causes, must stop. It has become the right of the innocent, the devout, and those loyal to Lebanon to enjoy life on Lebanese soil and to safeguard this soil. It has also become their right to draw the curtain on the ugliest civil war in the modern history of the region. For these innocent and devout Lebanese to truly rejoice and draw the curtain on this odious period in their history, security and peace must prevail and logic must modify the Lebanese equation in the direction that achieves justice and equality, repudiates disunity and hatred, and unifies ranks along the path of national salvation that blesses and unites everyone. It was for this purpose that Syria decided to give military support to fraternal Lebanon to restore peace and order and to end the anomalous situation threatening Lebanon's entire future.

The recent Damascus meetings between the Lebanese national political leaders and the Syrian political leadership have confirmed that the security in Lebanon is the security of all Lebanese and that the innovation of autonomous security for this Lebanese group or that Palestinian group residing on Lebanese territory is, in the final analysis, a prolongation of war, a disintegration of Lebanon, and a service for the Zionist enemy. The closing of Lebanese national ranks for the sake of expediting the salvation process and achieving Lebanese citizens' aspirations for security, peace, and stability is a demand that calls for everyone's attention and sincere efforts. It is the key to the unity of all the Lebanese and of Lebanon's unity, sovereignty, and independence.

Damascus, which today is placing at the disposal of its Lebanese brothers everything that ensures their security and peace and is fulfilling its permanent commitment to help Lebanon and guide it on the path of national accord, does not want anything from the Lebanese other than what achieves the Lebanese national interest and stops this certain death that threatens Lebanon's existence and culture and serves the enemies of Lebanon and the Arabs. Damascus demands this because it is the demand of all the Lebanese and all the citizens on the territory of fraternal Lebanon.

Al-Kasm, Trade Union Officials Discuss Economy

JN270831 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Text] Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm received comrade members of the Executive Bureau of the General Federation of Trade Unions at 1100 today in the presence of 'Izz al-Din Nasir, Ba'th Party Regional Command member and head of the General Federation of Trade Unions. During this meeting, various economic, social, production, and supply issues were discussed.

The discussions focused on the positive steps being taken and which must be taken, and the pressing national need for upgrading and developing the level and performance of the public efforts exerted by the state apparatus, the public sector, the workers, the peasants, and all producers in Syria to be able to face all challenges and embody the role that may be played the General

Federation of Trade Unions and popular organizations. This upgrading and development is also needed to deepen the sense of public responsibility in the economic and production spheres, to base the self-reliance slogan on solid bases, and to create a better reality characterized by an increase in individual and collective initiatives that go beyond noting problems, and to discuss them in a manner that allows for studying the causes of these problems and proposing drastic solutions for them. This should be done in a manner that makes the participation of all — officials and producers — a more dominant and comprehensive phenomenon in playing their roles.

The discussions also centered on developing and upgrading control and auditing measures to allow for rewarding producers and creative workers, and also for punishing transgressors and corrupt people and wiping out the parasitical phenomena from a militant society — party and people — that is determined to achieve the objectives of progress and socialism.

During the meeting, some other issues including industry, production, supply, and health also were discussed, as were other issues of concern to the General Federation of Trade Unions.

Al-Kasm Chairs Import, Export Committee Meeting

JN030827 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
2015 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Damascus — The committee for supervising import, export, and consumption met under Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm at 1900 today. Attending the meeting were Comrade 'Izz al-Din Nasir, Ba'th Party Regional Command member and chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, Ba'th Party Regional Command member and head of the regional economic bureau; and Dr Salim Yasin, deputy prime minister for economic affairs. The meeting was also attended by the committee members.

During the meeting, discussion centered on the policy to develop manufactured national products for foreign markets and to provide facilities to exporters. In this regard, the committee agreed to allow all exporters to maintain 50 percent of export revenues in Syrian banks, and to grant them the right to use these revenues to pay the costs of the permitted necessary imports. The committee also agreed that the Chamber of Industry will prepare a list of products manufactured by the private sector that can be exported including details on the cost of each manufactured product. This list will be studied during the next meeting, and necessary measures will be taken to encourage the exportation of these products to foreign markets. The committee also decided to grant facilities for the temporary entry of products required for manufacturing and reexportation.

Al-Zu'bi Reelected People's Assembly Speaker

JN282049 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1915 GMT 28 Feb 87

[Text] Damascus — The People's Assembly held a session under Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi this evening to elect Assembly Bureau members in accordance with Articles 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 of the Assembly's statute. As a result of a secret ballot, Mahmud al-Zu'bi was unanimously elected speaker; Dr 'Ali Rida was elected deputy speaker; Muhammad Sa'd and Majid 'Izzu Ruhaybani secretaries; and Ghassan Rajab and Muhammad Khayr al-Halabi rapporteurs.

Following the elections, Mahmud al-Zu'bi delivered a speech in which he thanked the Assembly members for their confidence, which is an embodiment of the confidence of the party, leader, and the Progressive National Front. Al-Zu'bi said he will rise to the level of this dear confidence and reaffirmed the Assembly would continue its tasks and responsibilities in accordance with the directives of President Hafiz al-Asad.

The draft laws referred to the Assembly by the president of the Republic were then read. These included a draft law on ratifying a loan agreement signed with the overseas economic cooperation fund to finance the expansion project of the Baniyas electric power station and its subsidiaries; a draft law on ratifying a loan agreement signed with the Japanese Import and Export Bank to finance the Al- Suwaydiyah-al-Ghaziyah electric power station project and utilities attached to it; and a draft law on ratifying a contract to finance a project to supply the Al-Suwayda' area with drinking water, which was signed with the European economic group. After these draft laws were read, they were referred to the Assembly's competent committees for study. The session was then adjourned until tomorrow evening.

Controversy Continues Over Pollard Affair

U.S. Indicts Sela'

TA032112 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Charges have been submitted in Washington against Colonel Avi'em Sela' of the Israeli Air Force. He has been charged with having acted, together with Jonathan Pollard, to gather U.S. military secrets and intelligence material. The indictment mentions Pollard's recruitment to the spy mission and the cooperation with him by Sela' afterward.

Shamir, Rabin Comment

TA031322 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said Israel will not investigate its role in the Pollard affair because Israeli law was not violated. Our correspondent David Ehrlich reports that Mr Shamir was speaking during a tour of 'Arad, where he was accorded honorary citizenship today. He refused to answer reporters' questions on the U.S. involvement in the promotion of Colonel Sela'.

Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said that the United States did not impose a veto on the promotion of Avi'am Sela', adding that Israel took the kind of action it deemed appropriate. Regarding the Pollard affair, the defense minister said he hopes a way would be found to resolve the conflict with the United States and expressed regret relations had deteriorated over that affair, noting however that this is an extraordinary case outside of regular Israeli policy. The report on the defense minister's remarks was brought by our correspondent Arye Gus.

[Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew at 1256 GMT on 3 March carries a report on Shamir's visit to 'Arad, adding: "The prime minister added that he sees no chance in the near future for an agreement between himself and Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres on the international conference, unless Peres reneges on his views on the matter." On Defense Minister Rabin's remarks, the IDF Radio report adds: "Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said a short while ago that the unity government should not be dissolved now because of the dispute over the international conference. He emphasized that there is no agreed-upon suggestion involving an Arab country or any superpower on the matter."]

Rabin Dismisses Pollard Claim

TA040542 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin has dismissed claims by Jonathan Pollard that his operations were authorized by high-ranking Israeli officials. Rabin added that he hoped that the United States and Israel would soon get over the friction caused by the Pollard affair:

[Begin Rabin recording] Well, I see now the Pollard affair was an exception and in contradiction to the long-standing policy of Israel not to carry out espionage activities against the United States. We cooperated as a result of what happened in the Pollard affair with the U.S. Government authorities in a way which is unprecedented in relations between two sovereign states. We believe that we have carried out our own commitments in regards to this case and it's painful to us that the issue is continued and dragged and we hope that there will be ways to remove this source of problem in the relationship between our two countries. [end recording]

Weinberger on Affair's Effects

TA031710 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] The U.S. secretary of defense submitted a classified document to a U.S. court in which he described the damage done to U.S. defense by Jonathan Pollard. The details about the document were disclosed today by *The Washington Times*. Among other things, the U.S. secretary wrote that a strong Israel undermines the Middle East balance of power and makes the danger of war there more imminent. He cited the Israeli Air Force raid on the terrorist headquarters in Tunis as one example to show the superiority Israel had achieved thanks to Pollard.

Our Washington correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, points out that Israeli sources in Washington were astounded by the way the statement was worded.

Sources React to Weinberger

TA041125 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1100 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] We have a reaction of Jerusalem political circles to the affidavit by the U.S. secretary of defense in which he says that an Israel that is too strong might threaten Middle East stability. The circles say that whoever has the interests of democracy and Middle East stability in mind knows there is no alternative to a strong Israel that has a deterrent power. The sources told our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel they know and believe this is the basic and long-term position of the U.S. Administration.

Rabin Discusses International, Domestic Issues

TA261843 Jerusalem Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Interview in Hebrew with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by Shlomo Ganor and Dani Levi on the weekly "Meeting" program, in the studio — videotaped]

[Text] [Ganor] Good evening, Mr Defense Minister.

[Rabin] Good evening.

[Ganor] The reports that have come in from Cairo so far indicate there is reasonable likelihood President Mubarak will provide Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres with a list of Palestinian candidates for participation in the international conference. Should this be regarded as progress, if only procedural, in preparation for the convocation of that conference?

[Rabin] In discussing the international conference, it would be advisable to clarify to ourselves the place it has in the peace process, if it has such a place at all. I believe — and our past experience with Egypt has proved this — that the key to achieving peace between an Arab country and Israel lies first and foremost on the agreement of the two countries involved to enter into negotiations between themselves to make that peace; and second on the readiness of the Arab country to make peace with Israel independent of and without this being conditional upon the progress that has or has not been made previously in the peace process by a third Arab country. If this link is maintained, the Arab country that is engaged in negotiations with us is actually granting veto powers to a third element. If President al-Sadat had made his willingness to sign a peace treaty with us conditional upon the consent of Husayn, or on that of Syrian President al-Asad — in that case for sure — I am convinced we would not have signed the peace treaty with Egypt to this very day. If the current issue involves the expansion of the peace process beyond the already existing Israeli-Egyptian peace, naturally the main candidate for this is Jordan.

In discussing peace negotiations with Jordan, it would be worthwhile remembering that the Palestinian problem must also be resolved within this framework. In other words, it is necessary to determine the future of the territory of Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza. It would be unthinkable not to incorporate Palestinians in the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to those negotiations with us.

[Ganor] Would you permit the inhabitants of the territories to organize themselves politically to elect their representatives or to prepare for participation in the negotiations?

[Rabin] We should bear in mind no elections are held in any Arab country. Thus, I cannot imagine either Egypt or Jordan would allow the Arab inhabitants to elect their representatives. If you raise the slightly unrealistic supposition of a list that Egypt will present, then definitely it would be a list comprising people who were definitely not elected anywhere. But back to the point:
To reach peace negotiations that are direct, bilateral, and not conditional upon an additional Arab side; if it turns out that Jordan is truly prepared to enter into negotiations and that it merely demands this be done in the framework of an international conference, I believe this should be accepted with the following provisos: first, that the conference will not have the power to issue dictates to the parties involved. That is to say, it should provide the framework for the two sides — a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation acceptable to Israel — to enter into direct peace negotiations. What do I mean by nondictating powers? It would be impossible for the conference to interfere in the negotiations; it would be forbidden to cancel accords that are reached, if they are reached; and in the case of a deadlock, neither side — Israel nor Jordan — would be allowed to approach the international forum with a request that it dictate the next moves to them.

[Ganor] Is this acceptable to Jordan, too?

[Rabin] Excuse me. The second thing is who will participate in such a framework on behalf of the international forum: If it the United States, Britain, or France — I accept; but when it comes to the Soviet Union, we should insist on two conditions: that the gates of the Soviet Union open to allow emigration, and that diplomatic relations with Israel be renewed. As for the PRC, the condition is that diplomatic ties be established.

Under these conditions, in which the negotiations are in essence direct, and in which the framework is an international conference without the power to dictate, the right to interfere, or the ability to cancel things, the participation of the Soviet Union and the PRC — in addition to their compliance with the Israeli demands from each of these countries — would be acceptable to me. I would also accept the path for the peace process and promote it.

[Ganor] Has a formula been devised for the establishment of a Jordanian delegation with Palestinian representatives that could be acceptable to Israel or even enjoy some other support, say by the PLO?

[Rabin] From my standpoint, and in this I am not representing an Arab country and certainly not an organization like the PLO —negotiations with which I oppose no matter what form they take and certainly if the contacts are overt and declared — the Palestinian representatives on the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation could include any inhabitant of the territories, if he is not in jail, of course. This is my opinion.

[Ganor] Is this acceptable...

[Rabin, interrupting] Other Palestinians can also join the delegation, as long as they are not avowed PLO men.

[Ganor] But, Mr Rabin, at the same time, these are Israel's views, which are still unacceptable to the other sides, or they have not yet been agreed upon. What scenario can you envision in light of the stalemate in which we currently find ourselves?

[Rabin] I believe that we are still lacking a number of components: first, Jordanian acceptance of the international conference as I described it; second, Soviet and Chinese acceptance of the conditions I believe Israel should present to allow their participation; and third, agreement on the composition of the Palestinian representation in the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Therefore, even if an agreement is reached in Cairo that will be acceptable to Jordan and the Palestinians as well, and which, of course, is also acceptable to Israel — which I will very gladly welcome — an agreement on the Palestinian representation still cannot solve the problems regarding the nature, authority, or conditions for the composition of the international conference.

[Ganor] So you thiink the Alignment-Likud argument over the international conference is premature?

[Rabin] No. I would put it this way: I believe anyone who wishes to promote the peace process cannot ignore the fact that both Egypt — as a supporting partner since we have a peace accord with it, after all — and Jordan maintain that without an accompanying international framework they will be unable to reach direct negotiations. I therefore believe Israel should initiate or examine the possibility of reaching direct peace negotiations with Jordan, as I described them, also in the framework of an international conference under the conditions I presented above.

[Ganor] But what about the internal Israeli dispute: Can it be bridged?

[Rabin] I believe that for the moment the argument is in principle and is still strictly theoretical. I believe it will only have practical significance if Israel is faced with a final proposal in which its role is to initiate a conference that would be acceptable under these conditions. If that is the case, the matter should then be brought to the cabinet. I would like to believe that under the circumstances I have described, a positive cabinet resolution would indeed be adopted.

[Ganor] If that is so, what is the purpose of Foreign Minister Peres' visit to Egypt?

[Rabin] I believe this visit is intended to strengthen peace with Egypt, expand the dialogue, and check out whether it is possible to promote the peace process either in the direction we had mentioned or in other directions.

[Ganor] Mr Rabin, with your permission, let us proceed to another front, and that is the entry of the Syrian forces to Beirut. Were you surprised by the entry of the Syrian forces to another Arab capital?

[Rabin] I believe the Syrians have for a long time been wary of engaging in any massive military interference in Beirut. They, too, have learned the lesson of massive military intervention to obtain a political goal in Lebanon. I believe that following what has happened there, mainly over the past 2 weeks — when Amal, which is Syria's chief political support in its internal Lebanese policy, found itself near a military collapse following its failure to achieve its goals in the Palestinian camps wars, and after the Lebanese Communist Party and probably also Druze military components joined the Palestinians in attacks on Amal, almost reaching its operational headquarters or military command in West Beirut — the Syrians faced a dilemma: Should they interfere, or should they let Amal collapse? The small-scale intervention of 2 or 3 months ago, involving several hundred Syrian commando troops, did not yield the results the Syrians had hoped for. Therefore, the Syrians — and by that I mean President al-Asad personally — decided to introduce the special unit division on a smaller scale but reinforced by an armored brigade with the aim of restoring some order in West Beirut.

[Levi] Mr Minister, is there no danger the Syrians will extend their deployment beyond their current footholds in the Beirut area?

[Rabin] The cabinet has already issued a statement on this, and I will say I object to deeper or broader Syrian military involvement in Beirut not due to current events. It sometimes happens in the Middle East, and not only in Arab countries, that when a decision on a certain matter is made, as a result of some entanglement and unforeseen developments, things take turns in different directions. This could occur, for instance, with a Syrian idea — which currently does not exist but which could surface by virtue of the circumstances — to further extend their involvement, perhaps even in other areas as well. This makes it incumbent upon Israel to constantly watch events and also speak explicitly: We will take action to defend Israel's safety and to guard its security interests if Syria should transgress certain parameters, which I have grounds to believe the Syrians are aware of so it is not necessary to repeat them.

[Levi] So the 1981 red lines Israel set still hold?

[Rabin] I did not say that and I never used the term red lines.

[Levi] But perhaps there is room to set red lines.

[Rabin] I never described these red lines. I said what I think, and this means that beyond this, nothing should be said.

[Levi] Mr Rabin, do you believe the Syrians will ultimately be able to restore order in Lebanon?

[Rabin] I doubt it. All those who have ever tried to effect order in Lebanon either got further bogged down in the Lebanese quagmire, or found themselves so burned they left that mess.

[Levi] Still, sir, how would Israel react to a possible situation in which the Syrians would encourage various terrorist organizations to penetrate into Israel and carry out attacks here via the security strip?

[Rabin] Syria is constantly encouraging the terrorist organizations to take any action whatsoever against Israel from Lebanese territory. All the pro-Syrian Palestinian terrorist organizations — Abu Musa's [Sa'd Musa Muragha], Jibril's, Habash's, Hawatimah's, all of them — receive constant Syrian encouragement to operate, and if they are not successful it is not because they do not want to be or that they lack Syrian support for their operations, but because the IDF and the security strip are preventing them from succeeding. The Lebanese Communist Party as well as the Syrian Social Nationalist Party, which is a Lebanese party inspired by Syria, are also working against Israel. Syria also prompts the organizations under its influence to stir up disquiet in the territories and elicit terrorist measures from them.

[Levi] Will this activity increase as a result of the renewed Syrian involvement?

[Rabin] Not significantly, I believe, although the Syrians may want to appear in a better light as a result of the conflict that may develop between them and the Palestinians or Hizballah, possibly spurring them to further encourage these elements. Still, I do not believe the problem is that of Syrian encouragement, as it exists constantly; the problem is the ability of those organizations to carry out attacks. In this they have to encounter the cabinet's policy and the IDF's competence.

[Ganor] Would you then say this deployment limits the prospects for an Israeli-Syrian confrontation?

[Rabin] Look, I believe Syria is aware of the military predicament it will find itself in when standing alone against Israel. I would not like to predict what an absolute leader in Syria would decide. I believe he would embroil his nation in a tragic mistake if he decided to embark on the path of war. I believe the actual Syrian involvement in Beirut somewhat curtails his military freedom of action compared with the freedom he would have had if there were no intervention in Beirut. This will definitely be the case if this involvement increases. But if the parties do not closely watch the situation and control it, this involvement could lead to a development in which a deterioration will occur, without anyone intentionally or deliberately wanting it. Once we used to say that when one head of the Hydra disappeared, another would pop out, but I believe we have the power, thanks to our great strength, to prevent a deterioration.

[Levi] Coupled with the decreased regular Syrian Army's order of battle, could a clearer picture emerge regarding limited...

[Rabin, interrupting] I would not infer from this anything regarding a deterioration; perhaps this could lead to some conclusions regarding a preplanned, initiated, or deliberate plan, but in any case, we have all learned it would be preferable not to prophesy if or when a war will break out, or what its results would be. Rather, we should prepare to prevent it.

[Levi] If not a military confrontation, can you still see the seeds or possibility of a Syrian preference for a political solution?

[Rabin] To date, I have had no indication that would attest that Syria is indeed prepared to enter into a meaningful political process with Israel; namely, peaceful negotiations on a bilateral basis, even in the framework of an international conference under the conditions I detailed above.

[Levi] Mr Minister, in view of the developments you mentioned in Syria and Lebanon, what kind of IDF are you busy building up for the 1990's? We have heard talk about an IDF with a smaller order of battle, but with improved technological capability.

[Rabin] I believe the trend of improving technological abilities and the quality of the manpower operating and maintaining the weapons have been standard IDF trends since it was established. All you have to do is see for yourselves that the IDF is constantly progressing and developing the quality of both the methods and the means of warfare. In view of the budgetary constraints and the cuts in the defense budget, there is no doubt in my mind we could be forced to slash the overall order of battle for war and the regular, standing order of battle but to invest more — although on a more limited scale compared to past possibilities, before the cuts — in emphasizing the quality component in manpower, the means of warfare, and to the extent possible also in the training. This is the general trend, without going into too much detail.

[Ganor] On a future battlefield or, to be more precise, in the 1980's, do you foresee the Israeli Air Force equipped with the Lavi plane?

[Rabin] I hope so, although I cannot give a definite answer. In any event, if everything goes as planned and the resources are found to complete the development and preparation for production, we currently believe the mass production of the Lavi will not begin before the middle of 1991. The Air Force will not receive its first squadron of Lavi planes before 1992 at best. The problems we will face until then include answering the Americans on the proposals for alternatives, which — and this is acceptable to the United States — is Israel's prerogative; that is, whether to accept the U.S. alternative proposals or to continue the development and production of the Lavi.

[Ganor] What will you recommend to the government — to continue producing the Lavi or to accept the alternatives proposed by the United States?

[Rabin] I am in the habit of first recommending to the government, and only afterward informing the media of what was recommended.

[Levi] Does one of the alternatives or, to be more precise, the alternative of producing the F-16 in Israel, seem to you an appropriate alternative to producing the Lavi?

[Rabin] Look, I will not go into detail on the alternatives. I will say only this: Of the five alternatives that were presented, the two that relate to the F-16 appear to be more realistic possibilities than the other three, which are related to the Harrier planes produced in the United States or a combination of the Harrier and the F-15 or the F-18.

[Ganor] The financing is the main problem, or main obstacle to the continuation of the project. Is recruitment of the Jewish people being considered as one way to finance the project?

[Rabin] I know nothing about an idea to call upon the Jewish people to collect money for the production of the Lavi. I do not think the Jewish people should be called upon to financially support defense needs or defense production. I think the problem is first and foremost an Israeli one. If the government or the Knesset or the people regard the Lavi as a national project, whose contribution is not only a defense and military one but also an economic and technological one, and if these bodies are prepared to contribute financially to the continuation of a national project, this project will have a chance.

[Levi] By this means, too?

[Rabin] Which?

[Levi] By the means my colleague mentioned, that is, to approach the Jewish people...

[Rabin, interrupting] No, I will not support approaching the Jewish people to collect money for the Lavi. I believe the Jewish people should be approached to donate money for social development purposes and not for defense purposes.

[Levi] Mr Rabin, during the past few weeks we have been witnessing unrest in the territories; in Amman, the activity of the Jordanian-Palestinian Committee was resumed; Abu Jihad was recently in Amman. Do all these signs point to a rapprochement between Jordan and 'Arafat's PLO?

[Rabin] At this stage I do not see a significant change in Jordan's position toward the PLO. In view of the split that developed in February last year, which even escalated with the closure of a significant number of PLO offices in Jordan — not all of them were closed; most of the PLO leaders were expelled; namely, those who were dealing in terrorism from Jordanian territory, and others are being held in Jordanian prisons — I do not see a significant change yet. Moreover, Jordan stirred expectations regarding its 5-year plan, mainly in its assistance to promote the economy in the territories, particularly in Judaea and Samaria, and for advancement in other spheres, for which resources have not yet been found. I believe Jordan was forced to resume the activity of the joint committee because Saudi Arabia had contributed $9 million and Kuwait $5 million to the committee. I believe the Jordanians will do everything to neutralize the PLO although we will only see the results of this at a later stage. Therefore, our attitude to the committee's activity will be determined by whether it is influenced by Jordan or by the PLO. All this has created a certain disappointment in the territories with the Jordanians, especially after a stage in which certain circles — I would not say the majority of the population — anticipated moving and were tending to move a little closer to Jordan.

The camps war in Lebanon has become a subject external elements understandably use to base their attempts to stir up events in the territories to express solidarity with the Palestinians in Lebanon who are being attacked by Amal. All these factors, together with several incidents that occurred at the end of 1986, caused tension in the territories to increase. This was manifested more in disruptions of the public order than in increased terrorist attacks, although I admit it is very difficult to draw a clear-cut distinction between public disturbances and terrorist attacks. I believe things will calm down, although basically speaking, only a political solution will solve the problem. Until that time, my policy as defense minister, the policy of the Defense Ministry and the IDF — through the Military Government and the Civilian Administration — focuses on three angles: fighting terrorism; maintaining law and public order; and encouraging the promotion and development of the economy and the quality of life for the Arab residents of the territories.

Further on Continuing Debate on Peace Summit

Alignment Raps Shamir

TA040640 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] The Alignment Knesset faction will today support two opposition motions to discuss the international conference issue. The faction members yesterday severely criticized the prime minister for his opposition to the international conference. Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres participated in the session. Our correspondent Hayim Zissowitz reports:

[Begin Zissowitz recording] The controversy between the Alignment and the Likud over the international conference issue rages on. The Knesset will discuss the issue today. The mood, however, was already set in yesterday's Alignment faction session. Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres did not retract his comments that he who is against an international conference is killing peace. Peres said: Why should I retract? Did he, Shamir, retract his remarks that I want to return Israel to the 1967 borders? Why does he say an international conference is my hobby? Did I speak about him in this manner? Peres added with derision he did not know Shamir was against an international conference until he read about it in *The Washington Post*.

The other speakers in the session also attacked the prime minister. Minister Ya'aqov Tzur said the government has turned into a trap for us and for the country. There will be a government, but not under any condition. What kind of prime minister refuses to speak with the Soviets while he is visiting Washington? Knesset member [MK] Menahem Hakohen attacked Mr Shamir for saying to a forum of rabbis we should establish a front against infidels, against those who do not believe in Judaism and Eretz Yisra'el. Rabbi Hakohen stated this is a Khomeynistic declaration, and we must fight it as one would fight Khomeyni's declarations. Minister Weizman said this government is antidemocratic. MK 'Uzi Bar'am summed up: The problem is not Mr Peres' frustration at being No 2; the problem is that there is no No 1.

In this atmosphere the Likud-Alignment coalition will hear the opposition's motions to the agenda on the international conference issue today. [end recording]

Rabin on Conference

TA040742 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin says he will not oppose an international conference that would lead to direct negotiations with Jordan. So far Rabin has not publicly stated an opinion in favor of an international conference. The defense minister spoke to representatives of Jordan Valley settlers yesterday. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar brings highlights of his remarks, particularly Minister Rabin's statement on the situation in the north:

[Begin recording] [Rabin — picked up in midsentence]...the results being that no Israeli citizen in the north has been killed as a result of terrorist attacks in Lebanon. Twelve IDF soldiers fell for this end; 2 have been kidnapped; the navigator of a Phantom jet that fell because of a technical fault is in the hands of Amal. This is a very painful price.

[Zohar] As for negotiations with Jordan, Mr Rabin says such negotiations must answer the Palestinian problem:

[Rabin] As far as I am concerned, the Palestinian part of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation can include any Palestinian who is a resident of the territories and [word indistinct]. Palestinians who are not residents of the territories can also participate on the condition they are not known PLO people. To reach such peace negotiations with a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, if the Jordanians insist that they start within the framework of an international conference — well, this is not exactly what I want, but to reach these negotiations I agree to this.

[Zohar] Yitzhaq Rabin is against the establishment of new settlements in Judaea and Samaria, saying we must help the existing settlements:

[Rabin] Gentlemen, you do not know the extent to which we have deteriorated. In certain cases, southern settlements have turned into tenants of Gaza land owners who finance them and gave them land and water rights. In my opinion the greatest problem in the settlement issue today is not the establishment of another settlement, but rather how to turn the settlement movement into what it used to be and what it should return to be — a creative and self- sufficient settlement movement. [end recording]

Peres on Jordanian Proposals

TA041418 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Foreign Minister Shim‘on Peres has announced that on four occasions Jordan has submitted to Israel proposals to begin negotiations upon the opening of an international conference. The proposals were delivered by U.S. envoy Richard Murphy, and Mr Peres stressed he had met not only with Murphy.

The foreign minister made these statements in the Knesset plenum in his reply to four motions on the conference issue. The foreign minister also said in his opinion there is no need to bring the issue of an international conference to the cabinet for a decision, adding the obligation for a decision falls on those who want to halt the negotiations. Our correspondent Hayim Zissowitz reports that during Peres' speech, a harsh verbal clash erupted between the foreign minister and Deputy Minister Roni Milo. Knesset Member Ehud Olmert was dismissed from the session after being warned three times. At the end of the debate, the Knesset decided to transfer the issue to the Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee.

Further on Controversy Over Lavi Project

Sources Claim 'Whitewashing'

TA241249 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 24 Feb 87 p 2

[Report by military correspondent Re‘uven Pedatzur]

[Text] In the wake of a request by Deputy Chief of Staff Major General Amir Drovi, the Air Force is completing preparations for an alternative to the Lavi. Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi assured the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that the IDF would reexamine the Lavi issue in the light of the data he received from his financial adviser, Re‘uven Hershko, which show that Israel would have to invest some $70 million from now until the year 2000 on every Lavi plane. In response to a question by Knesset Member Yosi Sarid, the chief of staff admitted that these indeed were the data calculated by his economic adviser.

Senior military sources voiced surprise at the satisfaction expressed in the Defense Ministry's reaction to the U.S. General Accounting Office [GAO] report on the Lavi. According to them, this reaction is a continuation of the policy of whitewashing the subject of the Lavi, ignoring relevant data, and avoiding a real discussion on the Lavi's future, a policy which has been going on in the Defense Ministry for some time.

The senior sources claim that in its reaction the Defense Ministry has ignored the most significant point in the report; namely, the GAO's statement that Israel will have to invest annual amounts ranging between $1 billion and $1.4 billion during the years of Lavi production. "It is clear to everyone in the defense establishment that we cannot allocate such large amounts to the Lavi project annually. The attempt to latch onto the data that refers to the production cost of each plane is a continuation of the tendency to ignore truly important and significant facts."

According to the sources, the data released by the GAO should also be examined against the background of the fact that all the calculations were made on the assumption that 300 Lavi planes would be produced, while it is already obvious that only some 100 planes will be produced. Calculations based on the production of a smaller number of planes would show that the cost of producing each Lavi would be much higher.

Rabin Said Against Lavi

TA040908 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
4 Mar 87 pp 1,2

[Report by Avi Temkin and Joshua Brilliant]

[Text] If the Lavi is built it will be the most expensive jet fighter in world, Defence Minister Yitzhaq Rabin allegedly told a group of senior IDF officers and Defence Ministry officials ten days ago. According to informed sources, Rabin has been holding weekly meetings for the past month on the future of the Lavi, and is about to request a cabinet decision on the issue. The sources say that the discussions have convinced the defence minister that the Lavi project should be scrapped. He was told by IDF and Defence Ministry officials dealing with the project that, between 1987 and 2004, when the last of the fighters is due to be produced, the cost, including research and development will amount to $13.8b [billion]. This is $4.4b above the budgetary ceiling set by the government.

The IDF General Staff has already indicated to Rabin that it opposes the development of the project. According to the sources, the Air Force recently indicated that it would need no more than 100 planes in the coming years. If the Lavi is scrapped the Defence Ministry will be left with two alternatives. The first is to co-produce F-16 fighters with the U.S. The second would entail purchasing F-16s "off the shelf."

The sources said that, since 1980, when the project got the go-ahead, the cost estimates had risen continually. In 1981, it was estimated that the cost of producing one plane would be 5 per cent higher than the cost of manufacturing an F-16. The latest comparisons showed that the cost of the Lavi exceeded that of the F-16 by 57 per cent.

If the Lavi is scrapped, Israel will have to pay $400 million in compensation for breach of contracts. But according to the opponents of the Lavi within the IDF and the Defence Ministry, there is an American pledge to cover such costs. They also said it would be possible to offset as much as 40 per cent of the potential losses to the economy by diverting American funding for the Lavi to other projects.

Joshua Brilliant adds: Rabin and Chief of General Staff [CGS] Moshe Levi yesterday avoided comment on the General Staff's reported proposal to scrap the Lavi programme and use the money for other procurement and development programs.

Answering reporters at the Adam Bridge over the Jordan, Rabin told a reporter to "ask the CGS" about these proposals.

"At this stage there is a cabinet decision to continue developing and producing the Lavi," he said. "We'll check it out. We are at the end of the process of examining the American-proposed alternatives. If other propsals are raised — they will also be examined," he said. Levi also refused to comment on press reports of a General Staff recommendation that the Lavi be dropped.

Director Hits Zakheim Remarks

TA261203 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1100 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Text] Lavi project director Menahem 'Eyni has sharply attacked Dow Zakheim for his anti-Lavi stance, saying: This good Jew, who claims he is motivated by love for Israel, is causing Israel serious damage. According to 'Eyni, the old adage "and those who laid waste go forth from you" [Isaiah 49:17] applies to Zakheim. The Lavi project director spoke at the annual Conference on Aviation and Astronautics. His remarks were reported by our Haifa correspondent Qobi Mandel.

Apologizes to Zakheim

TA011118 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
1 Mar 87 p 2

[Text] Menahem 'Eyni, chairman of the Lavi fighter project administration, on Friday, apologized for his scathing criticism of Pentagon deputy under-secretary Dow Zakheim. Addressing an aviation conference on Thursday, 'Eyni blasted Zakheim's previous statement that by developing the Lavi, Israel "could be losing tomorrow's wars by insisting on putting tomorrow's planes into the air. "This kippa [skullcap] wearing religious Jew, who claims to be motivated by love of Israel, is in fact causing tremendous damage to Israel." 'Eyni said. In a statement released on Friday by the Defence Ministry, 'Eyni said that after comments from Defence Minister Rabin he realized that his remarks were "out of place and should not have been made."

Joint U.S. Plant To Manufacture Equipment in PRC

TA260546 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Text] The Eagle Company has set up a plant that manufactures battle equipment in northern China, near its Mongolian border. This plant is being established through a partnership with a U.S. firm, and the two companies will invest $45 million in setting it up. Most of the products manufactured by the plant will be sold to the U.S. Armed Forces. This is reported by *Sod [Secret]*, the Israeli army affairs and defense periodical. The Eagle Company is owned by Avraham Silberschatz, who also owns the 'Ayit Company, which manufactures battle equipment in Israel.

France To Help in Release of POW's in Lebanon

TA040600 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] The French Government says it will help Israel to obtain the release of Israeli prisoners of war held in Lebanon through its contacts with Syria. This was promised last night by French Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raimond during talks in Paris with visiting Trade and Industry Minister Ari'el Sharon.

Abu Ghazalah Not To Retract Remarks on War

TA261218 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 26 Feb 87 p 2

[Report by correspondent with Foreign Minister Peres' entourage in Egypt]

[Text] Cairo — Egyptian Defense and War Production Minister General 'Abd al-halim Abu Ghazalah supports peace with Israel but will not retract the remarks attributed to him a few weeks ago to the effect that Egypt should prepare for a future war that would include Israel. Gen Abu Ghazalah said his remarks had been reported in a hostile manner by members of the opposition and the media. The Egyptian defense minister was speaking to Israeli journalist Amira Hasan, who has been visiting Egypt for the past 2 weeks gathering material to write a series of articles. In the interview, Abu Ghazalah emphasized he supports President Husni Mubarak's policy of pursuing the peace process with Israel as well as trying to rejoin the Arab world while developing the Egyptian Army to prepare it for any eventuality. He added that belligerent declarations against the Arab countries have also been made in Israel, mentioning the remarks which, in his opinion, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin made on various occasions.

Argentinian Minister Says Alfonsin To Visit

TA031859 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1400 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Argentinian President Raul Alfonsin will visit Israel before the end of his term, in approximately 2 years. This was reported by the Argentinian public works and services minister, Pedro Trucco, who is currently visiting Israel. The guest conferred with Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres today.

ALGERIA

Maritime Transportation Accord Signed With Italy

AU021034 Rome ANSA in English 1022 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Algiers, March 2 (ANSA) — Italy and Algeria signed an agreement at [the] weekend to equally share eighty percent of the maritime transport between their two nations and allow the remaining twenty percent to go to the ships of other nations. The accord, reached at the end of seven years of negotiations, was signed by Italian Merchant Marine Minister Costane Degan and Algerian Transport Minister Rachid Benyelles.

The understanding, Degan said, will allow the two nations' shipowners to deal directly to correct the imbalance in shipping, recently tipped in favor of the Algerian side, and remove the ten percent ceiling alloted to Italian shipowners. The agreement, which will have to be ratified by the parliaments, adheres to the codes of conduct of the United Nations and the European Community.

LIBYA

Further Reportage on Congress Proceedings

Appointments Announced

LD021216 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 1 Mar 87

[From the 1 March proceedings of the Libyan General People's Congress in Sabha, read by unidentified speaker — live]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The Permanent Secretariat of the General People's Congress proposed the following for the People's Follow-up Committee:

-- Secretary: 'Ammar al-Mabruk al-Tayyit;
-- Member: Dr 'Atiyah al-Fituri;
-- Member: Eng Muhammad Khalifah al-Sal;
-- Member: Eng Sa'd Yadim al-Musmari; and
-- Member: Eng Idris al-Tawil.

The permanent secretary of the General People's Congress proposed the following for the internal and external security apparatuses:

-- Internal security: Muhammad 'Ali al-Musrati, secretary for the Internal Security Authority; and
-- External security: Ibrahim Muhammad al-Bushari, secretary for the External Security Authority.

All were unanimously accepted. [passage omitted]

Former PNC Speaker's Address

LD021125 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 0921 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Speech by Khalid al-Fahum, identified as speaker of the Palestine National Council, at 12th session of the General People's Congress in Sabha — live]

[Excerpts] Honorable and dear brothers. I am happy to stand here before you today to convey to you heartfelt greetings and amity from all Palestinian Arabs in our occupied territory and from outside it, to their brothers and kinsmen in the Great Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. [applause] Greetings to you on this auspicious occasion, the silver jubilee [as heard] of the proclamation of the people's authority and the establishment of the first Jamahiriyah in history. [applause] This is an opportunity for me to convey to the brother people of the Jamahiriyah and its great leader, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi [applause], who always brings to our minds the early Arab heroes. [sentence as heard] [passage omitted]

The Palestinian people are determined to preserve their national unity. They are determined to adhere to the PLO as their sole, legitimate representative. We uphold our established rights of return, self-determination, and the creation of our national independent state. Our unity cannot be but a national one, based on hostility to imperialism and Zionism. Our unity cannot continue unless it adheres to the gun and to the armed struggle as the basic role for liberation. [passage omitted]

It becomes evident day by day that the aggression against the Jamahiriyah was not directed against the Jamahiriyah people and Army, but against its leader. It was a mean plot, which took the form of an attack on the headquarters of Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, in order to do him personal harm. This reflects U.S. rancor against the Jamahiriyah. Why? Because the Jamahiriyah adheres to Arab Palestine, to the Arab right to Palestine, and to Arab unity. Unity is the basis of everything. Division is the cause of all the troubles from which we were suffering today.

Dear brothers. We reject capitulation. We reject the Camp David policies. We will continue to fight until we destroy that policy.

The recent events in Lebanon hurt severely. The imposition of a siege around our camps and the shedding of Palestinian blood was truly painful. You have responded and offered great support to us. The arrival of Brother 'Abd al-Salam Jallud in Damascus and his long stay there was a factor which helped us to greatly alleviate the pains and attacks. [applause]

We do not wish to interfere in Lebanon's internal affairs; indeed, neither in Lebanon, nor any other Arab country. But we want to uphold and keep our arms, our guns, because it is our right to fight against Israel, against the occupation, and against Zionism from every place in this great Arab homeland.

Brothers, we are not weak. Imperialism is not something that cannot be vanquished. We have many allies on the international arena, led by our friend, the USSR. In the name of the Palestine people, I salute the USSR and progressive Arab countries. I salute the Jamahiriyah, its leader and its leadership, its Army and its people. Thank you brothers.

Lebanese CP Leader's Speech

LD021331 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 0928 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Speech by George Hawi, Lebanese Communist Party secretary general, on behalf of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement at the session of the Libyan General People's Congress in Sabha — live]

[Excerpts] Brothers. I bring you warmest greetings from Arab Lebanon, from the Lebanon of Lebanese nationalist resistance against the Israeli occupation, from the Lebanon embracing the Palestinian revolution, from the Lebanon of solidarity with and defense of the Palestinian revolution, on the 10th anniversary of the people's authority, to you the struggling people of the Jamahiriyah, to your heroic Armed Forces, and to your leader, the leader of the revolution Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. [passage omitted]

Imperialism, Zionism, and reaction are trying hard and plotting day and night in an attempt to prevent the glow of the Al-Fatih revolution from spreading on Arab, regional, and international levels. It is a cause of pride for you and it is an honor for this revolution and its leader that the revolution and the leader are a constant and terrifying source of concern for imperialism, Zionism, and reaction. It is a cause of pride and honor for you that fleets, air forces, and the most sophisticated technological methods are mobilized in an attempt to terrorize the Jamahiriyah and its people. It is even a greater pride and honor for us Arabs when the Jamahiriyah people stand fast and when its leadership defies the fleets and aircraft of aggression and when aggression results in internal scandals in the United States and Western Europe, its ally, with lies continuously exposed about the flimsy pretext of terrorism and with the real terrorist of our times emerging, that is, U.S. President Reagan and his protege Israel, and with your pioneering role emerging in the fight against terrorism reaching the level of state terrorism by the United States, Israel, and the reactionaries colluding with them.

We have, therefore, come to greet you and to express solidarity and permanent readiness to struggle by all means alongside you, the heroes of the Jamahiriyah, anywhere you may be fighting because you only fight for a pan-Arab and humanitarian cause. [passage omitted]

We feel dutybound to renew the pledge here before you that we will do everything we can and offer everything we own in defense of the revolution in Lebanon. Since the mid-sixties, our people have given their best efforts to the struggle in the conviction that the victory of the Palestinian cause is the road to the victory of their cause of liberation. Kamal Junblatt, founder of the Lebanese National Movement, was martyred not so much for local, democratic, social, or economic reasons, as for being a shield blocking the bullets aimed at the Palestinian people and the Palestinian revolution.

Today, our fighters are facing the bullets of treachery, treason, and plotting of the gangs running loose against the Palestinian people because we have sworn never to let the Tall al-Za'tar tragedy be repeated in our Lebanese nationalist areas. This pledge will continue, coupled with an oath never to lay down our arms before the rights of the Palestinian people are returned, using all the Arab territory in their legitimate struggle for liberation, and to keep Lebanon a true arena of struggle against imperialism and Zionism. We do not see in that any conflict with our Lebanese nationalist interests nor with the national interests of fraternal Syria, and of course there is no conflict between that and the broader pan-Arab interests of our nation. [passage omitted]

The Lebanese national plan cannot proceed through delusions of possible success by mean concessions in the form of dictated security arrangements with the Zionist enemy that would turn the south into an area of border guards for that artificial entity instead of making it a springboard of revolution for liberation. Chasing a mirage by making concessions to the enemy in the hope of gaining a certain position or arriving at a solution was what led to the deviation in the leadership of the Palestinian revolution and the fragmentation of the Palestinian revolution and harmed the struggle of its people, our Lebanese people, and our Arab people in all Arab countries.

We cannot repeat the experiment of changing our principles in the hope of finding a solution through the Reagan plan, the Amman agreement, or any other agreement. Attempts are currently being made in Lebanon to produce a carbon copy of such agreements in the form of security arrangements for Israel in the south. That is why the camps war was launched and that is why the camps are besieged and attacked, and that is why the Lebanese nationalist arms resisting Israeli occupation are being suppressed by the same forces which are suppressing the Palestinian people and laying siege to their camps.

Through adherence to the revolutionary rifle, through struggle solidarity between the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the Palestinian revolution, through efforts to strengthen the struggle cohesion between the Lebanese nationalist forces and the Palestinian revolution, fraternal Syria, the Arab Jamahiriyah and all forces of liberation in the Arab world, and with the support of our friends headed by the Soviet Union, historic achievements can indeed be made in the Lebanese arena and they can be developed in the interest of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and the pan-Arab cause.

While viewing with satisfaction the recent historic and significant decision of fraternal Syria to send its forces to Beirut, we believe that the success of the great pan-Arab role announced by President Hafiz al-Asad depends on the extent this move serves the emergence of a nationalist, democratic, nonsectarian Lebanese plan for the settlement of the Lebanese problem on a nationalist and democratic basis, and to the extent this move helps in consolidating the struggle cohesion between our people and the Palestinian Arab people, between the patriotic forces in our country and the Palestinian revolution, and between them and fraternal Syria within the framework of a joint pan-Arab strategy for struggle in which we see the Jamahiriyah as one of the main guarantors. [passage omitted]

We turn to you with hope and confidence as you celebrate the

10th anniversary of your revolution's declaration of the people's authority, hoping that your achievements will serve this comprehensive pan-Arab struggle.

We not only express thanks for the role played by the Jamahiriyah in support of our Lebanese and Palestinian struggle in various ways, and particularly through the illuminating voice of its great struggler leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, but we also express hope and confidence that the achievements will be consolidated and deepened internally and will spread at Arab level bearing fruit in our great battle, the battle in which our nation will be triumphant. Thank you.

Basic People's Congresses Resolutions

LD031940 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1629 GMT 2 Mar 87

[From the proceedings of the Libyan General People's Congress in Sabha; Basic People's Congresses resolutions, read by the General People's Congress assistant secretary; resolution identification letters and numbers as heard; video shows official at podium addressing congress delegates — live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate;

The resolutions of the Basic People's Congresses adopted at their third ordinary session of 1986, as drafted by the general meeting of the Basic People's Congresses and the People's Committees — the General People's Congress — at its 12th session held from 25 February to 2 March 1987:

First. The speech of the brother leader of the revolution:

The discussion of the speech of the brother leader of the revolution at his meeting with the General People's Committee and the secretaries of the People's Committees of the Municipalities on 10 December 1986:

a. The Basic People's Committees discussed the speech of the brother leader of the revolution at his meeting with the General People's Committee and the secretaries of the People's Committees of the Municipalities, and approved its contents and regarded the said contents as a plan of action, entrusting the People's Committees with implementing it, with the emphasis on the observations made by the Basic People's Congresses in this regard. Priority should be given to the following:

1. To list by registration all neglected land and to redistribute it among the compatriots so that they benefit;

2. To cultivate all areas suitable for agriculture and to provide all requirements;

3. To transform secondary schools into technical secondary schools and to speed up the implementation of the new educational structure;

4. To speed up the implementation of the military rotation system and to emphasize local defense;

5. To apply the Jamahiri sport program and lay down a scientific and practical plan for this purpose, involving those who are gifted and providing training centers and meetings at educational establishments in the training of the masses.

b. The building of the new socialist society.

The Basic People's Congresses approved the memorandum concerning practical measures for building a new socialist society. The People's Committees are entrusted with taking executive measures for the realization of the new socialist society, taking the observations made by the Basic People's Congress in this regard into consideration.

Second. In pursuance of the resolutions of the Basic People's Congresses adopted at their third ordinary session for 1985, which were drafted by the General People's Congress at its 11th session:

The Basic People's Congresses assessed the implementation of their resolution. They express their satisfaction with that which has been implemented, and note the speeding-up of the implementation of that which has not been implemented, within the available capabilities, especially with regard to:

The comprehensive mobilization program;

Employment of students at production locations;

Providing Basic People's Congresses with regular reports;

Making available the requirements of industrial and agricultural production with regard to spare parts;

The implementation of the resolutions of the Basic People's Congresses with regard to the jamahiri quarter — the jambara — organized shift and collective work, and the submission of results in the form of regular reports to the People's Congresses. The need to consider the observations of the People's Congresses which expressed their dissatisfaction, and to ensure that the competent People's Committee avoid the reasons for any shortcomings in the future.

Third. The budgets:

1. Memorandum regarding the financial situation:

The Basic People's Congresses discussed and approved the memorandum on the financial situation, taking their observations, particularly the following, into consideration :

1. To maintain the prices of supply goods;

2. To encourage cooperative industrial production;

3. To rationalize consumption and its organization by way of markets, societies, and the application of the consumption booklet; [as heard]

4. To make available the necessary goods, medicines, spare parts, and the requirements of production.

5. To review the role of bodies entrusted with imports and to amalgamate them;

6. To work for the scheduling of the commitments resulting from the agreements;

7. To stress the levying of duties and taxes;

8. Not to enter into new contracts unless within the limits of the available capabilities;

9. To increase customs duties on luxury goods;

10. To control general expenditure and to decrease it to the necessary minimum;

11. To rationalize fuel consumption, to make available and bolster means of public transportation, and to make private transportation available;

12. To increase production capability to find a substitute for oil;

13. To regain loans the Jamahiriyah granted other states, even by way of barter.

B1. In pursuance of the implementation of the 1986 Management Budget:

The Basic People's Congresses discussed the implementation of the management budget for 1986 and expressed their satisfaction with its implementation, with emphasis on the following:

1. The need to pay salaries on time;

2. To deal with the decrease of revenues of municipalities and to work for their implementation;

3. To cover the existing commitments of chapter one, chapter two, and to limit spending on chapter three; [as heard]

B2. Approval of the 1987 Management Budget:

The Basic People's Congresses discussed the 1987 Management Budget and decided the following:

To adopt the draft management budget within the limit of 1,243,500,000 dinars, and to stress the following:

(a) Not to place new financial burdens on the management budget and not to give permission for excess spending above that approved;

(b) The need to pay salaries on time;

(c) To support municipalities in developing their own revenues;

(d) To decrease and to control expenditure;

(e) To make it binding on the People's Committee for the Treasury to levy budget revenues on time;

(f) To stress the implementation of Law No 9 for 1986, taking into consideration the need to make available production localities so as to absorb workers who have been made redundant.

C1. In pursuance of the implementation of the 1986 Development Budget:

The Basic People's Congresses reviewed and expressed satisfaction with the implementation of the 1986 Development Budget, and stress the following:

1. Priority should be given to the completion of the plan's overdue projects, particularly agricultural and industrial production projects, within the revenues available;

2. To stress the distribution of production projects among the municipalities;

3. To bolster cooperative industrial activity and to concentrate on the completion of important projects;

C2. Approval of the 1987 Development Budget:

The masses of the Basic People's Congresses discussed the draft 1987 Development Budget and decided the following:

To adopt the draft Development Budget within the limit of 1.45 billion dinars in accordance with the available financial resources, and stress the following:

1. To complete overdue projects listed in the previous plan, and to give priority to implementation of the production, housing, and other sectors' economic projects;

2. To benefit from the financial resources available to the social security fund and the national council from real estate investments in funding production projects;

3. To review technical education and vocational training and scientific research programs;

4. To distribute production projects according to density of population.

D. The 1987 Defense and Support Allocations Budget:

The Basic People's Congresses discussed the 1987 Defense and Support Allocations Budget, and stressed the following:

1. To subsidize the clause of salaries and wages of the Armed Forces' members;

2. To care for the families of martyrs;

3. To concentrate on local manufacturing, diversification and maintenance of weaponry;

4. To reduce administrative expenditure;

5. To direct public services to advise those who are demobilized from military service to move into production places without

delay.

6. To establish scientific research centers in the military sphere;

7. To direct members of the Armed Forces to move to production places in peace time.

Fourth. General Reports:

The economy and trade sector; imports for 1987:

The Basic People's Congresses discussed the 1987 Imports Budget, having a projected total sum of 1.372 billion dinars. It was approved on condition the following observations are taken into consideration:

To submit true statements to the Basic People's Congresses, giving reasons for nonimplementation of the previous budget's clauses;

To stress the resolutions of the Basic People's Congresses regarding unification of importing bodies;

To make available essentials goods, taking quality and cost into account. Local production should also be taken into consideration;

To provide a strategic stockpile of essential goods for emergencies;

To take population density into account when distributing goods among the municipalities, and to adopt consumption booklets and the regular supply of goods;

To adopt a scientific planning method when assessing the volume of goods required;

To pay attention to the production of cooperatives and local raw materials;

To increase the percentages of allowances on the following goods:

Medical equipment, medicines, agricultural equipment, furniture, spare parts, batteries and tires, electronic parts, production requirements, transport, and clothing.

Agricultural marketing:

The Basic People's Congresses reviewed the report submitted with regard to the Agricultural Marketing Company, and made the following observations:

The Basic People's Congresses condemned the company, and decided the following:

1. To reconsider the company's position, financially and administratively, and to submit the results to the Basic People's Congresses, supported with the views of the following: The Accountancy Department, the Administrative Control, and the company's general assembly;

2. To hold the public authorities responsible for paying the company's debts, and to make the company pay the monies due to farmers;

3. To purge the company of merchants and middlemen and to inject it with revolutionary and technical elements;

4. To lay down a scientific plan for absorbing agricultural products by way of seasonal contracts with farmers, with the knowledge of the agricultural congresses, and to develop a program for distribution among the municipalities of the Jamahiriyah, together with icnreasing the number of market squares;

5. To permit farmers to sell direct, while adhering to the possession booklet; [as heard]

6. To stress the (?marketing) of surplus products according to a scientific study;

7. To apply socialist services.

The report of the General Authority of Agricultural Production:

The Basic People's Congresses discussed the report submitted on the General Authority of Agricultural Production, and stressed the following requirements:

1. To form a people's committee to administer the authority;

2. To evaluate agricultural projects and to submit the results to the Basic People's Congresses;

3. To direct expenditure and confine subsidies to new projects;

4. To increase food production with the aim of reaching a maximum limit;

5. To establish stores at agricultural projects;

6. To support the authority financially and with manpower;

7. To make the competent bodies accountable with regard to projects that have not realized production targets;

8. To end the centralization of projects and to distribute them among municipalities whenever possible;

9. To dispense with foreign companies and foreign workers in agricultural projects, except within the framework of technical benefit;

10. To expand the establishment of cooperatives in the various agricultural spheres.

The report of the Libyan Central Bank:

The Basic People's Congresses discussed the Libyan Central Bank's report and noted the following requirements:

1. The need to implement the resolutions of the Basic People's Congresses adopted at previous sessions;

2. To enact a law organizing the banking sector;

3. To compel the Treasury to transfer the installments of loans granted to citizens by commercial banks;

4. To encourage saving in banks by restoring confidence between the citizen and the bank;

5. To work for the lifting of the decision freezing Libyan funds in the United States and some other countries, and to condemn such uncivilized behavior;

6. To work for the collection of installments of loans granted abroad by the Jamahiriyah;

7. To invite fraternal and friendly states to withdraw their credits from U.S. banks and the banks of states which froze the Jamahiriyah's credits;

8. To distribute Libyan Central Bank deposits abroad among the largest possible number of financial houses;

9. To open bank branches in some municipalities;

10. To encourage production cooperatives to participate in the development of the national economy and to increase production;

11. To develop banking services and to supply banks with modern equipment.

Report of the Agricultural Bank:

The Basic People's Congresses discussed the Agricultural Bank report and made the following observations:

1. To open bank branches in all municipalities;

2. To give priority to the granting of loans to full-time farmers;

3. To consolidate the bank's capital to enable it to aid, develop, and increase agricultural production;

4. The need to pay back loans granted to agricultural congresses and agricultural companies, establishments, and individuals;

5. To provide the necessary facilities for making agricultural requirements available;

6. To support agricultural cooperatives, especially those with olive presses;

7. To pay loans due to citizens.

The report of the Development Bank:

The Basic People's Congresses discussed the Development Bank report and made the following observations:

1. To support the bank financially and with manpower, and to compel all parties to pay the amounts of money due from them to the bank;

2. To (?separate) financial and administrative measures;

3. To open bank branches in all municipalities;

5. To prepare a study of the local raw materials on which cooperatives base their production;

6. To give priority to cooperatives dependent on local raw materials.

The report of the Real Estate Savings and Investment Bank:

The Basic People's Congresses discussed the Real Estate Savings and Investment Bank report and made the following observations:

1. To reaffirm the resolutions adopted by previous Basic People's Congresses;

2. To take the remarks made by the Central Financial Audit Apparatus into account;

3. To decrease the number of people working in the bank's administrative department;

4. To compel parties owing money to the bank to repay the amounts due;

5. To support the bank and to stress the continuation of granting loans;

6. The need to deposit with the bank the funds allocated for payment of compensation for repossessing properties in accordance with the bank's establishment law;

7. To give priority in granting loans to the [word indistinct] to encourage remigration.

The report of the Libyan Arab Company for External Investments:

The Basic People's Congresses expressed their satisfaction with the contents of the report and made the following observations:

1. The need to implement the resolutions of the Basic People's Congresses which were drafted by the General People's Congress during its previous sessions;

2. To support the company and to give it priority in importing goods (?required) by the participating companies;

3. To concentrate on projects having high returns;

4. To participate in international companies exporting to the Jamahiriyah;

5. The company's report should contain the activities of the company's subsidiaries abroad, and should be clear and comprehensive so as to enable the Basic People's Congresses to acquaint themselves with the company's activities;

6. To urge the company to double its efforts in expanding in the fields of investment, especially with fraternal and friendly states.

The report of the Libyan Arab External Bank:

The Basic People's Congresses expressed their satisfaction with the contents of the report, taking the following observations into consideration:

1. To support the bank financially and with manpower;

2. To compete against banks operating in the international money markets in a manner that guarantees an increase of the bank's activities;

3. To participate in the efforts made for the release of Libyan credits frozen in U.S. banks and their branches;

4. To compel national companies and establishments to deal with the bank in their external banking transactions;

5. The need for the bank's general report to include all bank activities and detailed statistics.

The report of the Jihad Fund:

The Basic People's Congresses reviewed the report of the Jihad Fund and expressed their satisfaction with the contents of the report, taking the following observations into consideration:

1. To stress the need to submit a detailed report on the fund's activities, and to refer its budget to the Basic People's Congresses.

2. To work to increase the volume of investments;

3. To compel self-employed workers to pay the Jihad Tax;

4. To allocate part of the fund's allocations for strategic industries in the Jamahiriyah;

5. To stress the support given to the jihad issues;

6. To compel the Public Treasury to pay the money allocated for supporting the Jihad Fund.

The report of the Social Security Fund:

The Basic People's Congresses expressed their satisfaction with the contents of the report, taking the following observations into consideration:

1. To eliminate all difficulties facing the fund, and to compel all parties to pay their commitments to the fund;

2. To develop natural treatment centers and to implement projects which have been contracted;

3. To open fund branches in all municipalities;

4. To compel the Treasury Secretariat to transfer the monies due to the fund;

5. To establish tourist installations in the [word indistinct] and oases, and to concentrate on projects yielding economic returns;

6. To prepare cards for pensioners to be used on public transport, and to provide transport for the handicapped;

7. To take the remarks of the Central Apparatus for Administrative Control and the Audit Office into account.

The Communications and Maritime Transport Sector:

The report of the General Company for Post and Telecommunications:

The Basic People's Congresses reviewed the submitted report and expressed their satisfaction, making the following observations:

1. To stress the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Basic People's Congresses at previous sessions, and drafted and approved by the General People's Congress;

2. To support the company financially to enable it to perform its tasks and to eliminate the problems and difficulties facing it;

3. To provide equipment and machinery needed to lay telephone lines, and to supply spare parts;

4. To submit the company's budget and final account to the Basic People's Congresses;

5. To ensure that the company depends on its own resources, and that it can reclaim money owed to it;

6. To compel the company to develop an internal and external [as heard] training program;

7. To compel the company to connect telephones according to the priority of applications;

8. To issue a Jamahiriyah telephone directory;

9. To organize the collection of monies due from citizens and public authorities, and to improve the company's services in the fields of maintenance operation, and connections throughout the Jamahiriyah.

The report of the General Establishment for Petroleum and its subsidiary companies:

The Basic People's Congresses reviewed the submitted report and expressed their satisfaction with its contents, making the following observations:

1. To stress the resolutions of the Basic People's Congresses drafted and adopted by the General People's Congress during previous sessions;

2. To site oil refineries in the areas of the oil fields whenever this is beneficial economically;

3. To open gasoline filling stations in agricultural areas and to

provide services for citizens in these areas;

4. To speed up the Libyanization of posts in oil companies;

5. To take the observations of the Central Administrative Control Apparatus into account.

The Rationalization of Oil Consumption:

The Basic People's Congresses reviewed the memorandum regarding the rationalization of oil consumption and stressed the following observations:

1. To provide public transport;

2. To adopt the method of collective transportation for public establishments, companies, and authorities;

3. To work toward importing economical vehicles;

4. To lay down a comprehensive concept for the rationalization of fuel consumption and to submit it to the Basic People's Congresses for approval.

The Petroleum and Energy sector:

The abolishment of the allowances and privileges given to those working in the petroleum sector:

The Basic People's Congresses discussed the memorandum regarding the abolishment of allowances and priviliges given to those working in the petroleum sector and decided the following:

1. To stress the application of Law No 15 for 1981 [voice in background says: 1971];

2. To prepare a concept for the allowances and priviliges system and to submit it to the Basic People's Congresses, taking into account the observations received from the Basic People's Congresses.

The report of the General Electricity Company:

The Basic People's Congresses reviewed the report of the General Electricity Company and expressed their satisfaction with its contents, making the following observations:

1. To implement the resolutions of the Basic People's Congresses adopted at previous sessions regarding the electricity supply;

2. To Libyanize this sector and to relocate technicians working in other sectors with the General Electricity Company;

3. To maintain the power stations and to lay underground cables instead of aerial systems;

4. To support the company financially;

5. To expand the manufacturing of electrical equipment and apparatus;

6. To lay down a program for training those working in this sector.

Statute regarding the organization and distribution of electricity:

The Basic People's Congresses discussed the statute regarding the organization and distribution the electricity consumption and stressed the following:

1. To inform citizens in advance about electricity supply cuts, and not to cut supplies to hospitals;

2. To amend Article 49 in a manner to suit individual incomes.

3. To maintain the previous dues as previously approved by the People's Congresses without limiting the quantity of electricity consumed;

4. To amend Article 37 by compelling the company to pay compensation to citizens and public authorities for any damage resulting from electricity supply cuts or fluctuations;

5. To compel the company to organize the regular collection of dues.

The Industry Sector:

Report on strategic industrial projects:

The Basic People's Congresses discussed the report on the strategic industrial projects and made the following observations:

1. To stress the need to build factories in municipalities that do not have raw materials, following the required studies;

2. To give priority to implementation of strategic industrial projects;

3. To speed up the completion of stages of the iron and steel project.

The replies of the great Man-Made River People's Committee:

The Basic People's Congresses discussed the report submitted by the great Man-made River authority and made the following observations:

1. Not to amend Law No 15 without referring back to the Basic People's Congresses;

2. To invite fraternal and friendly states to participate in the financing of the great man-made project, and to censure the Arab oil-producing states for not honoring their undertakings to participate in the project;

3. To speed up the implementation of the second phase of the project.

The Administrative Control Sector:

The report of the Central Administrative Control apparatus:

The Basic People's Congresses discussed the report of the Central Administrative Control apparatus and expressed their satisfaction, making the following observations:

1. To support the apparatus financially and with manpower to open branches of the apparatus in all municipalities;

2. To submit the results of cases referred by the apparatus to the Basic People's Congresses;

3. To find the necessary solutions for avoiding the administrative negativeness contained in the annual report submitted by the body's competent authorities.

The report of the Audit Office:

The Basic People's Congresses discussed the Audit Office report and expressed their satisfaction with its contents, making the following observations:

1. To stress the need for the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Basic People's Congresses in this regard;

2. To consolidate the office by injecting it with qualified revolutionary and capable elements, and to issue a statute regarding the awarding of incentives to those working in the office, and to restore the elements to the office who were moved to other offices;

3. To compel all public authorities to submit their budgets and final accounts on time, and to compel the office to carry out auditing on a regular basis and on time;

4. To open office branches in every municipality;

5. The competent public authroities should take the observations made by the office into consideration;

6. To find the required solutions for all negativeness mentioned in the report;

7. It is necessary that the office's report in the future will include proposals for solutions to mistakes and negativeness.

Fifth. General Issues:

A. Fortification of the coastline:

The masses of the Basic People's Congresses, at their third ordinary session of 1987, discussed the fortification of the Libyan Arab coastline. Out of their insistence to transform the coastline into a battleline to deter any attempt at aggression against the Libyan Arab people — a matter that dictates the transformation of the coastline and all its towns and villages into armed fortresses — the masses of the Basic People's Congresses have decided to fortify the coastline according to the observations received from the People's Congresses, particularly:

1. To emphasize the speech made by the brother leader of the revolution at the meeting of the General People's Committee regarding the fortification of the coastline;

2. To fortify the coastline by self-effort and with the help of the masses of the People's Congresses;

3. To ensure the participation of the popular quarters and companies [in the operation] and to use their capabilities in the fortification of the coastline;

4. To divide the Jamahiriyah and the municipalities into sectors so that each municipality and municipal branch can fortify its allocated sector;

5. To ensure students' participation in the fortification operations during the summer vacation period;

6. To make clear maps of the fortified areas for easy reference.

B. The application of people's authority and revolutionary administration:

The masses of the Basic People's Congresses at their third ordinary session of 1987 discussed the memorandum calling for the embodiment of the principle of people's authority and revolutionary administration. Out of their belief that the assertion of their sovereignty and the implementation of their resolutions effectively and faithfully and without shortcomings or negligence cannot be achieved except with an effective and believing revolutionary administration aligned to the people's authority, the masses of the Basic People's Congresses have decided to adopt the principle of people's authority and revolutionary administration. They make the following observations:

1. To apply the principle of people's authority and revolutionary administration in all positions in the Jamahiriyah;

2. To adhere to the conditions and regulations concerning elections as approved by the Basic People's Congresses;

3. To purge the People's Committees, the supervisory apparatus, and the general establishments and companies of elements who do not belong to the Movement of Revolutionary Committees, and to elect effective elements from the Movement of Revolutionary Committees by way of the People's Congresses;

4. To prepare detailed dossiers on those elected by the people, containing a declaration by them at the time of their election, showing their financial position, and containing another declaration by them at the end of their terms of office so that they can be made accountable at the revolutionary and popular levels;

5. To reconsider laws which are not in the spirit of people's authority.

C. To lay down a concept for the barter system:

Out of their realization of the economic importance of the barter system, and the latter's civilized effect on the transformation of society from a consuming society into a productive one, the Basic People's Congresses at their third ordinary session of 1986 discussed the clause regarding the barter system, making the following observations.

1. To approve the principle of the barter for the exchange of goods among the jamahiri society;

2. To stress the transformation of society into a productive society to apply the barter principle;

3. The application of the barter system in international dealings whenever possible;

4. To develop a program for the guidance of specialized agricultural production among the municipalities, and to apply the principle of barter among them;

5. To reconsider economic laws that hinder the barter system;

6. To entrust the competent People's Committees with preparing a practical concept of the barter system in light of the observations of the People's Congresses, and to submit it to the Basic People's Congresses.

D. To define and adhere to the period of work and study abroad:

The Basic People's Congresses at their third ordinary session of 1987 discussed the memorandum on the definition of the period of study and work abroad, and decided to approve it according to the following observations of the Basic People's Congresses:

1. That sending people for study or work abroad should be for a period defined in the decision made in this connection, the nature of the study or work, and according to the regulations effective in the states to which the student or the employee are sent;

2. To stress that only revolutionary elements be selected for study or work abroad;

3. To compel the People's Bureaus to follow-up those sent abroad to make certain they are of good behavior and revolutionary and pan-Arab commitment and that they are pursuing the study or training course for which they are sent;

4. The person who is sent abroad, along with his family, should undertake to return when his mission ends, and to pay the monies spent on him when he fails or fails to return back to society;

5. To amalgamate the authorities that send people abroad for study.

E. A concept for the organization of internal and external tourism:

In view of the cultural benefits of tourism and its expected role in supporting the Great Jamahiriyah's economy, the People's Congresses at their third ordinary session in 1986 studied the memorandum regarding the organization of internal and external tourism and approved it with the following observations:

1. To take interest in raising the standard of the tourist services in the municipalities that possess natural and archeological capabilities and to amend the hotel prices so as to encourage tourism;

2. To protect antiquities, archeological sites, museums, spas, and beaches;

3. To establish a general company for organizing travel and tourism and to encourage the cooperative sector in the tourist field;

4. To encourage collective tourism;

5. To prepare a bill for organizing and activating tourism in the Great Jamahiriyah according to the observations of the Basic People's Congresses and to submit it to the latter.

F. The health file:

The Basic People's Congresses at their third ordinary session for 1986 discussed the health file and approved it. It contains the observations of the Basic People's Congresses that guarantee its application in a scientific and simple way to ensure the raising of the jamahiri society's health standard.

Sixth. The laws:

A. A draft law regarding the reconstruction of the People's Court:

The Basic People's Congresses, at their third ordinary session for 1986, discussed a draft law on the reconstruction of the People's Court, and decided to prepare a draft law for the reconstruction of that court in accordance with the observations and amendments made by the Basic People's Congresses and to submit it to the next session.

B. A draft law regarding the reconsideration of the jurisdictions of the People's Committees:

The Basic People's Congresses, at their third ordinary session for 1986, discussed a study on Law No 13 dealing with the People's Committees and its amendments and decided to prepare a new draft law organizing the jurisdictions of the People's Committees in accordance with the observations of the Basic People's Congresses and to submit it to the next session.

C. A draft law regarding the amendment of the Income Tax Law provisions:

The masses of the Basic People's Congresses, at their third ordinary session for 1986, discussed and approved the draft law on the reconsideration of the Income Tax Law, taking the observations received from the Basic People's Congresses into account.

D. A draft law amending an article in the law on criminal procedures:

The masses of the Basic People's Congresses, at their third ordinary session for 1986, discussed the memorandum regarding the amendment of the provisions of criminal procedures law, and decided to approve the amendment, taking the observations received from the Basic People's Congresses into consideration.

E. A draft law regarding the amendment of the law on the handicapped:

The masses of the Basic People's Congresses discussed the draft law on the handicapped and approved it, taking into consideration the observations and amendments made by the Basic People's Congresses.

F. A draft law on the call-up of the armed people:

The Basic People's Congresses discussed the draft law concerning the call-up of the armed people and decided to issue it in accordance with their observations and amendments so as to realize the slogan: The armed people.

G. A draft law regarding public holidays:

The Basic People's Congresses discussed a draft law on public holidays and decided to issue the law containing the following holidays:

1. Official holidays:

1 September — the anniversary of the great al-Fatih revolution;

2 March — the anniversary of the people's power declaration;

11 June — the anniversary of the expulsion of U.S. forces;

23 July — the anniversary of the glorious revolution.

2. Religious holidays:

12th of Rabi' al-Awwal — the prophet's birthday anniversary;

1, 2, and 3 of Shawwal — Id al-Fitr;

9, 10, 11, and 12 of Dhu al-Hijjah — Id al-Adha.

H. A draft law regarding temporary appointment:

The Basic People's Congresses discussed the draft law regarding temporary appointment and decided to issue it containing the observations of the Basic People's Congresses and in a manner that does not contravene the values of the jamahiri society system.

I. A draft law on equal vacation entitlement:

The Basic People's Congresses discussed a draft law on entitlement for vacations and decided to re-draft the law so as to contain the observations of the Basic People's Congresses and to resubmit it.

J. Maternity leave for the working woman:

The Basic People's Congresses discussed the memorandum regarding the amendment of maternity leave for the working woman and decided the following:

To amend maternity leave for the working woman so as not to exceed 45 days in condition that, when necessary, the expectant mother can enjoy leave exceeding that but without pay.

K. A draft law concerning the organization of foreigners' entry into, and residence in, the Jamahiriyah:

The Basic People's Congresses discussed the draft law on the organization of foreigners' entry into, and residence in, the Jamahiriyah and decided to issue it containing their observations that do not contravene the unionint oulooks of the Libyan Arab society and the resolutions of the Basic People's Congresses taken at the previous session that reaffirm that the Jamahiriyah is a land for all Arabs.

L. The amendment of the statutes of the Basic People's Congresses:

The masses of the Basic People's Congresses discussed the draft amendment of the statute of the Basic People's Congresses and decided to approve it on condition that it should contain the observations received from the Basic People's Congresses according to Chapter 1 of the *Green Book*.

Seventh. Foreign policy:

Review of the results of the visits of the brother leader:

The Basic People's Congresses discussed the visits of the brother leader, expressed their satisfaction with them, praised their results, and stressed the following:

1. To entrust all the People's Committee with applying the results of the visits and to regard them as binding;

2. To stress the contents of the speech of the brother leader at the Harare summit and regard them as a plan of action for the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison;

3. To stress the participation of the brother — in view of his effective role — in international meetings;

4. To stress the importance of African meetings according to the slogan: Africa should only be in an alliance with itself;

5. To fully support the effective Arab and international national liberation movements and to form committees for the liberation of land and man to create a free and happy society.

The report of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and the fraternal and People's Bureaus abroad:

The Basic People's Congresses discussed the report of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and expressed their satisfaction, stressing the following observations:

1. The Basic People's Congresses stress the necessity of reconsidering relations with Turkey in view of its attitude toward the U.S. aggression on the Jamahiriyah and its attitude toward the issue of the Palestinian people, placing on Turkey the historic responsibility for handing over Libya to Italian colonialism, and the necessity of demanding that Turkey pay compensation;

2. To work to convene seminars and conferences to clarify the U.S. terrorism and to work toward confronting it. To expand friendship societies between the people of the Jamahiriyah and the peoples of the world because relations should be between peoples, not between governments;

3. To work for the bolstering of relations with the Arab countries, the progressive states and the peaceloving peoples according to the policies of the jamahiri society;

4. The Basic People's Congresses stress the demand for asking Italy to pay compensation, to hand over maps outlining the locations where it planted mines in the Jamahiriyah, and to place on Italy the responsibility for the aggressions carried out by the U.S. imperialist bases situated in Italy and their threat to peaceful peoples in the Mediterranean basin;

5. The necessity of supporting the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and the fraternal and People's Bureaus abroad with revolutionary, committed, and capable elements, and to keep the post of the member of the People's Committee for Cultural Affairs in the People's Bureaus abroad, and to tighten control over the fraternal and People's Bureaus and the offices attached to them;

6. The necessity of defining our attitude toward other states according to their attitude in regard to the U.S. aggression on the Jamahiriyah as well as their views on Arab issues;

7. To entrust the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison with the task of working for the release of Libyan Arab prisoners abroad;

8. The necessity of working to recoup the loans that the Jamahiriyah has given to other countries, to adopt the principle of bartering in an effort to recoup such funds, and to resort to the court system to recoup such loans;

9. To work to abolish the veto right in the UN Security Council;

10. The Basic People's Congresses salute the fraternal and friendly states that stood with the Jamahiriyah in condemning the barbaric U.S. aggression, stressing the necessity of comprehensive mobilization for confronting the plans of imperialism and Zionism in the Arab homeland and Africa and the rest of the countries of the world, and the necessity of forming alliances with the progressive states;

11. The necessity of consolidating the Libyan external media with all material and moral capabilities;

12. The Basic People's Congresses record their dissatisfaction with the oil-producing Arab countries for not fulfilling the promises they made in participating in the great man-made river;

13. To entrust the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison with following up the resolutions of the Basic People's Congresses to establish the fate of Libyan Arabs who disappeared at the beginning of the era of Italian facist colonialism in Libya;

14. To work toward halting the hemorrhage of the war between Iraq and Iran in order to stand against the common enemy of the Arab and Islamic nations — Zionism, imperialism and the crusaders;

15. To expand the conclusion of treaties on mutual defense with the progressive anti-imperialist states;

16. To emphasize the effective role of the Islamic Call Society for spreading the Islamic religion and confronting the crusade movement whose target is the Arab nation and Islam, and to give a real definition of Islam as outlined by the Third Univeral Theory [contained in the *Green Book*] by liberating the peoples from enslavement and exploitation;

17. The action taken by the king of Morocco in unilaterally abolishing the unionist treaty with Libya is rejected and is regarded as an illegal action, and the condemnation of the Arab states that violated the unionist treaties is also stressed;

18. The Basic People's Congresses condemn the criminal actions carried out by the Shi'ite Amal Movement in annihilating the Palestinian people as well as its alliance with the Zionist enemy and imperialism;

19. Within the framework of Arab solidarity and confronting the challenges facing the Arab nation, the Basic People's Congresses have decided to open dialogue with Tunisia so that it can perform its pan-Arab role.

To follow up the unionist steps with Syria, Algeria, Sudan, and Yemen [not further specified]:

The Basic People's Congresses debated the report on following up the unionist steps with Syria, Algeria, Sudan, and Yemen and expressed their satisfaction. Out of their desire to stress that Arab unity is the fate and destiny of this nation, and that the nation cannot exist except with the return to normalcy — one Arab state from the ocean to the Gulf — and proceeding from the Libyan Arab people's pan-Arab commitment, thanks to the great 1 September revolution, the Basic People's Congresses stress the following:

1. To conduct a deep study of the reasons that have led to the failure of the previous unionist steps;

2. To continue with the unionist attempts with the Arab countries and the creation of a unified Arab economic policy to bring about integration;

3. To stress the popularity of the relations among the masses of the Arab nation and the necessity of continuing the political and media movement through all channels;

4. To work for kindling revolution in the Arab homeland in preparation for creating one Arab state.

To support the international liberation movements and the pan-Arab and international organizations on the basis of the effectiveness of their actions:

The Basic People's Congresseses debated the clause that has been submitted — supporting the international liberation movements

— on the basis of the effectiveness of their actions, and expressed their complete satisfaction with the following observations:

1. Support should be according to capabilities. These should be referred to the Basic People's Congresses for approval;

2. Support should be conditional on the effectiveness and revolutionary credibility of the movement. Priority for the support should be given to the pan-Arab, Africa, and international organizations, in that order;

3. To stress the role of ideological support through the Third Universal Theory, since it is a theory of liberation and freedom, and to make support conditional on the application of the theory;

4. The necessity of uniting the squandered efforts of some liberation movements and of uniting these movements so that they can attain their aims of liberation;

5. To stress the support given to the fraternal Chadian people in their legitimate struggle against the French and imperialist presence with all capabilities. The support of the Chadian people is part of the defense of the Jamahiriyah, in view of the social and historic ties linking the two fraternal peoples. To work for the unity of destiny between the Chadian and Libyan Arab peoples.

The Nonaligned Movement and the policies of Libya in this regard:

The Basic People's Congresses reviewed the report of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison regarding the Nonaligned Movement, and have decided the following:

1. To emphasize the contents of the speech made by the brother leader at the eighth Harare nonaligned summit conference — that the world is divided into two camps, a camp for liberation and an imperialist camp — and this should be regarded as the strategic and political constants of the Nonaligned Movement. To strengthen the progressive line of the movement;

2. To clarify the issue of extending the joint struggle by compelling the Nonaligned Movement member-states to adopt political and practical attitudes to stand by any member-state that may be subjected to aggression from imperialism, and to render material and moral support to that member-state that is the target of the aggression until it achieves victory;

3. To mobilize the efforts and to concentrate the political contacts in the international forums to make the Nonaligned Movement member-states stand in one rank with the liberation camp against the imperialist camp;

4. To entrust the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison with the task of preparing, clarifying and submitting a document reflecting the revolutionary policies which the speech of the brother leader at the Harare summit stressed to the Nonaligned Movement member-statesin preparation to submit it for adoption as a document to the ninth nonaligned summit conference.

The U.S. presence in the Mediterranean and its effect on relations between the Jamahiriyah and the countries bordering the Mediterranean, especially Italy:

The Basic People's Congresses debated the clause and approved the contents of the memorandum with emphasis on the following observations:

1. The concentrated presence of the U.S. and NATO forces, particularly in Italy, subjects the safety of the states bordering the Mediterranean to danger. The Basic People's Congresses stress the necessity of adopting a unified attitude by these states to remove the danger by applying pressure on the European states, especially Italy, to work for the expulsion of the military bases from its land, and to submit the issue to the United Nations, and to charge the People's Bureau for Foreign Laiison with continuing to make efforts and to clarify the Jamahiriyah's attitude in regard to the U.S. bases and the deployment of nuclear missiles which threaten the states of the Mediterranean and Africa, especially the Jamahiriyah;

2. The Basic People's Congresses stress the efforts that the Jamahiriyah has made and is still making to put an end to the danger of the U.S.-NATO presence, to deter it, and to make the U.S. bases targets wherever they may be [wa istihdaf al-Qawa'id al-Amrikiyah aynama wujidat] in self defense and in retaliation for the continous U.S. threats against the Jamahiriyah and the Arab homeland.

Confronting Zionist infiltration into the Arab homeland:

The Basic People's Congresses discussed this clause, and stressed the confrontation of the Zionist infiltration into the Arab homeland, with the following observation:

1. The Zionist infiltration into the Arab homeland in the first degree aims at the Arab presence and the establishment of the racist expansionist state at the expense of this presence. Thus, the Basic People's Congresses emphasize the action for halting the Zionist infiltration by all means and confronting the imperialist and Zionist plans and confronting the 10th crusading campaign whose target is the Arab and Islamic presence in the world;

2. The guarantee for this nation in order to reassert its presence and to foil the plans lies in its unity that safeguards its entity and creates the force capable of protecting it. The Basic People's Congresses stress the role of the Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation and the bolstering of the Palestinian revolution until it is capable of confrontation; the bolstering of the pan-Arab command of the revolutionary forces in order for it to shoulder its responsibilities in regard to its Arab nation; the toppling of the shameful capitulationist agreements and stressing that there should be no peace, reconciliation, or recognition of the Zionist enemy; and exposing the Arab regimes that follow a submissive policy;

3. To highlight the pan-Arab combat role of the revolutionary forces, to set up a unified military command, and to support Syria in confronting the Zionist enemy;

4. To stress the firm and principled stands of the Jamahiriyah in confronting the Zionist infiltration in supporting the Palestinian

people and in rendering unlimited aid to it in its heroic armed struggle to regain its homeland, in condemning the regimes that played host to the symbols of the Zionist gang, and in inciting the living forces to topple these regimes.

The Zionist nuclear armament:

The Basic People's Congresses debated the clause of confronting the Zionist nuclear armament. They, while expressing their satisfaction with the measures taken by the Great Jamahiriyah in regard to the confrontation of the Zionist nuclear armament and while drawing attention to the danger of the Zionist nuclear armament against the Arab homeland and the Islamic world, have approved the contents of the memorandum with the following observations:

1. To expose this type of armament in the media and at the political level in all forums and international conferences, and to charge the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison with the task of submitting this matter at the Arab, Islamic, African and international levels;

2. To work for confronting the Zionist enemy's possession of nuclear weapons at the Arab level and to deal with the friendly states within this framework through finding a deterrent to this armament;

3. To work for the destruction of the Zionist nuclear reactor since it constitutes a danger and a threat to the Arab nation and the Islamic world;

4. To condemn the states that have enabled the Zionist enemy to obtain or develop this weapon, to reconsider relations with these states, and to charge them with responsibility for all consequences;

5. To extend an invitation to Arab scientists to benefit from their expertise in this field, to encourage Arab elements living abroad to return to the homeland, and to send Libyan Arabs to study this subject abroad;

6. To condemn the strategic Zionist-U.S. alliance, including the Zionist enemy's participation in the Star Wars program.

To define our attitude toward other states according to their attitude in regard to the U.S.-NATO aggression on the Great Jamahiriyah:

The Basic People's Congresses acquainted themselves with the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison memorandum defining our position toward these states according to their attitude in regard to the U.S.-NATO aggression, and decided the following:

1. The Basic People's Congresses salute the states that supported the Great Jamahiriyah and condemned the U.S.-NATO aggression, and stress the necessity of consolidating relations with these states, supporting them, and giving them priority in dealings, and to work for the adoption of unionist steps with the Arab states that stood by the Jamahiriyah during the aggression;

2. To denounce the attitude of the states that opposed the condemnation of the aggression, to reconsider relations with them, and to consider the states from which the aggression was launched as hostile;

3. The charge the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison with contacting the countries that abstained from voting in favor of the condemnation resolution at the UN Security Council and those who were absent to ascertain their attitude in regard to this aggression so that our attitude toward it can be defined in this light;

4. To work for the abolishment of the veto and for the transfer of the UN Headquarters from New York to a neutral place;

5. To follow up the international resolutions that condemned the aggression and to demand compensation for the aggression;

6. To contact the popular organizations in the states whose governments supported the aggression and to incite these organizations to apply pressure on their governments so they will change their stances;

7. To demand from the socialist camp, headed by the Soviet Union, and the Nonaligned Movement member-states to adopt practical positions regarding the aggression and the U.S.-NATO threat as well as toward the states supporting the aggression and threat;

8. To regard the international resolutions that condemned the U.S.-NATO aggression against the Jamahiriyah as a victory for the Jamahiriyah and support for its courageous international stances;

9. To lay down a political and information policy exposing the U.S.-NATO aggression, the practices of the U.S. Administration, and reaffirming our legitimate rights;

10. To refer the political steps and activities that the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison takes within this framework to the Basic People's Congresses in their next session.

Confronting imperialism in Chad:

The Basic People's Congresses discussed the current situation in Chad and decided:

To confront the French-U.S. crusading aggression with the following observations:

1. The security of Chad is part of the security of the Jamahiriyah, and any aggression on the Chadian people is considered an aggression on the Libyan Arab people. It is necessary to render unlimited material and moral aid to the Chadian people;

2. The French-U.S. flagrant interference in African affairs is regarded as a return to colonialism, humiliating and subjugating people — a matter that contradicts the simplest of human rights. African problems should be solved within an African framework;

3. To condemn the French-U.S. interference in Chad and to use all capabilities to confront this interference, with the need to

make extensive moves on all levels;

4. The need to work for the implementation of the joint defense agreements with the Chadian people and to stress the implementation of these agreements;

5. The Habre regime in Ndjamena is a lackey regime that has enabled the return of colonialism to the continent once again, hence it constitutes a danger not only to Chad but also to the states of the entire continent, and therefore its toppling has become a necessity imposed by the security and peace of the African Continent;

The Basic People's Congresses have ratified the treaties and agreements concluded between the Great Jamahiriyah and the fraternal and friendly states during 1986.

The General People's Congress resolution regarding the election of the General People's Committee:

Accountability to the people:

In accordance with the observations received from the Basic People's Congresses and the people's follow-up and control reports, the General People's Congress decided to elect the General People's Committee as follows:

1. Brother 'Umar Mustafa al-Muntasir, secretary of the General People's Committee; [applause]

2. Brother (Jadallah Azzuz al-Talhi), secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison; [applause]

3. Brother Fawzi al-Shakshuki, secretary of the General People's Committee for Public Service; [applause]

4. Brother Mubarak al-Shamikh, secretary of the General People's Committee for Communications and Maritime Transport; [applause]

5. Brother Ahmad Muhammad Ibrahim, secretary of the General People's Committee for Education and Scientific Research; [applause]

6. Dr (Farhat Sharnanah), secretary of the General People's Committee for Economy and Foreign Trade; [applause]

7. Dr (Muhammad Lutfi Farhat), secretary of the General People's Committee for Planning; [applause]

8. Dr (Mustafa Muhammad al-Zaydi), secretary of the General People's Committee for Health; [applause]

9. Dr (Ahmad Fathi ibn Shatwan), secretary of the General People's Committee for Industry; [applause]

10. Brother (Muhammad al-Madani al-Bukhari), secretary of the General People's Committee for Services; [applause]

11. Brother Dr (Rajab Miftah Abu Dabbus), secretary of the General People's Committee for Information, Culture and Revolutionary Guidance. [applause]

Resolution of the General People's Congress regarding the election of assistant secretaries for the General People's Committee for Information, Culture and Revolutionary Guidance:

The General People's Congress has decided to elect:

1. Brother (?Ali Milad Abu Jazyah) as assistant secretary of the General People's Committee for Information, Culture and Revolutionary Guidance;

2. Sister (Fawziyah Shalabi) as assistant secretary of the General People's Committee for Information, Culture and Revolutionary Guidance.

Resolution of the General People's Congress on the election of the People's Committee of the People's Apparatus for Follow Up:

The General People's Congress has decided to elect a People's Committee for the People's Apparatus for Follow Up as follows:

1. Brother (Ammar al-Mabruk Lutayyif) as secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Apparatus for Follow Up; [applause]

2. Brother Dr (Atiyah al-Fayturi) as member; [applause]

3. Brother (Muhammad Khalifah al-Sil as member; [applause]

4. Brother (Idris al-Tawil) as member; [applause]

5. Brother (Sa'd Adam al-Musmari) as member. [applause]

Resolution of the General People's Congress on the election of the secretary of the Internal Security Authority:

The General People's Congress has decided to elect Brother (Muhammad 'Ali al-Misrati) as secretary of the Internal Security Authority. [applause]

Resolution of the General People's Congress on the election of the secretary of the External Security Authority:

The General People's Congress has decided to elect Brother (Ibrahim Muhammad al-Bushari) as secretary of the External Security Authority. [applause]

[Chairman] This is the end of the resolutions. [applause and cheers]

Reportage on Al-Qadhdhafi Contacts at Congress

Meets Ugandan President

LD031603 Tripoli JANA in English 1423 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] The First Spark [Sabha], Al Marikh 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The leader of the revolution has received the president of Uganda, Mr Yoweri Museveni.

Museveni Departure Statement

LD031853 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1715 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Sabha, 3 Mar (JANA) — Yoweri Museveni, president of the Republic of Uganda, left Sabha this afternoon at the conclusion of his visit to the Great Jamahiriyah during which he was accompanied by an important delegation. During the visit they acquainted themselves with the practical implementation of direct people's democracy and attended some General People's Congress sessions. They also took part in the people's commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the people's authority and the birth of the world's first state of the masses — the Jamahiriyah. [passage omitted]

In a statement to JANA, President Yoweri Museveni said: "I noticed during my presence at the General People's Congress sessions that all the members carried out their duties for the consolidation of people's authority and the affirmation of the foundations of Jamahiriyian thought. This was something new to me and I follow it with great interest."

He added: "In Uganda we too have people's committees and we also reject the idea of representation, and we will sincerely work to study what we have learned in terms of implementation and practice in the Great Jamahiriyah to enable ourselves to organize the structures of the people's system." [passage omitted]

Receives Malta's Mifsud

LD031729 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1645 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Sabha, 3 Mar (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution has received Maltese Prime Minister Karmenu Mifsud, who is taking part in the Libyan Arab people's commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of the people's authority and the birth of the first Jamahiriyah in history.

Meets Algeria's Messaadia

LD031735 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1645 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Sabha, 3 Mar (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution has received Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau in charge of the FLN Central Committee Permanent Secretariat, who is participating in the Libyan Arab people's commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the announcement of the people's authority and the birth of the first Jamahiriyah in history.

Messaadia Departure Statement

LD031640 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1530 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Sabha, 3 Mar (JANA) — Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau in charge of the FLN Central CommitteePermanent Secretariat, left Al-Sharara al-Ula Sabha this afternoon at the end of his visit to the Great Jamahiriyah. During the visit he attended, as head of an important delegation, the sessions of the General People's Congress [GPC] and took part in the Libyan Arab people's commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the people's authority and the birth of the first Jamahiriyah in history.

Brother Messaadia was seen off at Sabha airport by Staff Major 'Abd al-Slaam Ahmad Jallud, assistant secretary of the GPC, by the secretary and members of the General People's Committee, and a number of officers in the Libyan Arab Armed Forces.

Brother Messaadia made a statement to JANA in which he said: "We are happy to be in the Jamahiriyah to attend the sessions of the GPC. We believe that the results were positive and this is the opinion of all those who attended the congress sessions."

He added: "Every time we come to the Jamahiriyah, we meet with the revolution's leadership. We have discussed with the brothers the ways which would lead us to achieve unionist action between the Jamahiriyah and Algeria and to work for the unity of the Arab Maghreb region and the goal of Arab unity."

He went on to say: "We also examined issues of struggle on all levels and the stand against imperialism and its plans directed against our gains and our aspirations as an Arab nation which wants progress and prosperity."

Receives Zambian Official

LD032212 Tripoli JANA in English 1815 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Sabha, Al-Marikh 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The leader of the Revolution received Mr. "Alexander Zulu" the vice-president of Zambia [title as received] who is taking part in the Libyan Arab people's celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the declaration of people's authority and the birth of first Jamahiriyah in history.

Meets Nicaraguan Delegate

LD032217 Tripoli JANA in English 1814 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Al Shararah al-Oula, Al Marikh 3, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The leader of the revolution received Mr. "Victor Nordo Lomis" the member of the Sandinista Revolution's Command Council who is joining the celebrations of the Libyan Arab people on the 10th anniversary of the establishment of people's authority and the birth of first Jamahiriyah in history.

Castro Sends Cable

NC040923 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received a congratulatory cable from Fidel Castro, president of Cuba's Council of State and Council of Ministers, on the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the people's authority and the birth of the first Jamahiriyah in history.

In his cable, President Castro affirmed the Cuban people's solidarity with the Arab Libyan people vis-a-vis the imperialist American threats and schemes. He also expressed his desire to bolster ties of friendship and cooperation between the two brotherly peoples.

More Reportage on Delegation Arrivals, Departures

Fatah Leader Withdraws

JN021818 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The Fatah uprising movement has issued a statement that Colonel Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] withdrew from the celebrations being held in Libya shortly before they began because two aides of Yasir 'Arafat, Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid alias Abu al-Hawl and Kkalil al-Wazir alias Abu Jihad, are also attending the celebrations.

The statement expresses the hope that Abu Musa's withdrawal will not affect relations between the Fatah uprising movement and Libya.

Solovyev, Delegation Depart

LD031851 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1718 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Sabha, 3 Mar (JANA) — Mr Solovyev, CPSU Central Committee member, and the delegation accompanying him left Tripoli this afternoon at the conclusion of their visit to the Great Jamahiriyah. Solovyev attended the sessions of the General People's Congress and the events commemorating the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the people's authority and the birth of the first Jamahiriyah in history.

Shortly before his departure from Tripoli's International Airport, Solovyev made a statement to JANA in which he praised the direct democracy applied by the Libyan Arab people through their people's congresses and committees. He also said that the Libyan Arab people had become their own masters, deciding their fate and determining their own domestic and foreign policy. He then praised the development of cooperation between the friendly Libyan Arab and Soviet peoples, stressing the Soviet Union's eagerness to strengthen these relations of friendship and mutual cooperation as well as the Soviet Union's role in standing by the Libyan Arab people in confronting all challenges.

Cypriot Delegation Arrives

NC031949 Nicosia Domestic Service in Greek 1600 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] In its message addressed to the Libyan General People's Congress session, the Cypriot interparty delegation that is now visiting Libya referred to the Cypriot people's struggle for freedom and called for an end to occupation and for the withdrawal of all foreign troops. The delegation also stressed that the desire of all Cypriots is that the Mediterranean be converted into a zone of peace and cooperation among all peoples in the region.

Libyan Leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was the main speaker at the closing meeting of the congress yesterday. The Cypriot delegation, which is visiting Libya at the invitation of that country's General People's Congress, also attended the celebrations marking the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Delivers Throne Day Speech

LD031540 Rabat MAP in English 1300 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Rabat, March 3 (MAP) — King Hassan II of Morocco addressed the nation early in the afternoon on the occasion of Throne Day commemorating the 26th anniversary of the enthronement of the monarch. Here follows the full text of the royal speech:

Beloved people,

On this very day last year was the twenty-fifth anniversary of or accession to the throne of our blessed ancestors. That was indeed a happy occasion which filled hearts with abundant joy, illumined faces with the beam of good tidings and pride, and stimulated energies by calling them up for more giving.

It has always been your habit, beloved people, to make of our accession to the throne of our noble ancestors a festive occasion during which you express, in various ways, your infinite joy and great pride at the ties of trust, love and faithfulness which bind you to us.

However, for our twenty-fifth anniversary, you were exceptionally intent on showing, the best you could, the most eloquent and significant manifestations of your joy on this great occasion for whose blessings you and we thank Allah profusely. [passage omitted]

Beloved people,

Habitually, the celebration of our accession to the throne of our glorious ancestors and this address which permits us to greet you and celebrate the bonds existing between you and us, afford us the opportunity to invoke, in mind and in heart, the soul of our father, His Majesty Muhammad V — may Allah bless him — and to convey in words the sentiment of veneration we all experience when we behold his invaluable services to his homeland and his people.

His Majesty Muhammad V — may Allah grant him paradise — was indeed the leader of our national struggle, the champion of our liberation and the breaker of the chains which weighed down our dignity and our sovereignty.

He was the prominent landmark among the eminent figures of our history and the powerful lighthouse which enlightened the hearts and the spirits, showed the roads and pathways and guided the seeker to the haughtiest goals.

He was, indeed, the breeze that freshened the soul and the fragrance that revived hope, optimism and rejoicing.

He instilled — may Allah glorify his dwelling — in his people, by means of word and deed, his perspicacious guidance which instructed the spirits, taught forbearance and courage in times of adversity, made death defiance palatable, and showed how and when to indulge in self-sacrifice.

The effect of this instruction, beloved people, was that the country had her best wish fulfilled by regaining totally her freedom, sovereignty and independence. Once again, the country could, thanks to Allah Almighty and to the brave and noble king, govern her own destiny with no outside influence or check.

No praise will ever suffice and no words will ever do to express the virtues of the gift he has bestowed upon his people.

Taking our late father's action as a model, and seeking inspiration in his haughty political vision which, in all circumstances, had [words indistinct] to dialogue, we certainly do not neglect the fate of our faithful subjects residing in our two cities, Ceuta and Melilla, and the neghbouring isles. This is what prompted us to propose to the friendly Government of the Kingdom of Spain to set up a study group with the task of investigating the issue whose solution is to be reached while safeguarding the imprescriptible rights of Morocco and the vital interests of Spain in the region. [passage omitted]

We take this opportunity, beloved people, as we are celebrating this national anniversary, to address our sincere greetings to the Royal Armed Forces, the Gendarme, Police and auxiliary forces stationed in our Western Sahara. We seize this happy occasion to send these forces the expression of our contentment and of our assurance that they accomplish their duty diligently and seriously. And as we transmit to them our fatherly feelings and our esteem, we also tell them in your name of the steady love, the high regards and the great admiration you have for them. Considering their attitude, their sacrifices, their rare courage and their exemplary heroism, our forces have given proof of their faithfulness to the sacred things of our country, for these, for national territory, for the cultural and spiritual values of Morocco, they are willing to face death. These forces have been vigilant for years, ready at all times to defend our Sahara and to stand before any aggression on this part of our land which is dear to our heart.

How often did our enemies attempt to outdo the watchfulness of these forces and, by their consecutive attacks, to weaken them, but each time our enemies were defeated. Our forces assume faithfully their responsibilities and offer proof after proof of their bravery and self-sacrifice and of their various skills and talents, as such, they are worthy of high praise.

We pray Allah Almighty, on this blessed day, to assist them always and to grant them success and victory for as long as night succeeds to day. We beg him to grant his pardon and his mercy to our martyrs who fell dead in the battlefield in defence of the patrimony of our fathers and forefathers. May he have them dwell in the highest stations of his paradise.

Beloved people,

We have mentioned above the historical and geographic facts about Morocco and the natural inclination of our country, as determined by these very facts. We have also exposed before you the fundamental principles and options which we intend to use as a support for our educational and socio-economic policies. We have then informed you, beloved people, that these options would harm neither our national unity nor our identity; rather, they will be of great profit and usefulness to us. And you well know, beloved people, that the kings of our family who acceeded to the throne of your country were always anxious to preserve the unity of our nation, our identity and our authenticity against any danger or harm. When Allah favoured us by electing us to steer your ship, watch over your interests and take care of all that is related in one way or another to your present and your future, one of our major concerns was to (?increase) and reinforce our national unity, to strengthen our territorial unity and to shelter our identity and authenticity from any assault whatsoever. We went a step further by enriching the features and characteristics of our identity and authenticity. If so great is our concern with the latter two, it is only normal that our concern with their source and origin should be even greater, no less in that than our concern with day and night, today and tomorrow. I am referring of course to that well-kept treasure which, if lost — Allah forbid — will cause the loss of our deep roots and turn us into mere straw carried away by the wind. That foundation and that source are the glorious book of Allah and the tradition of his apostle.

The Islamic message reached Morocco with the Islamic triumph. Its coming announced the beginning and spread of civilization in this land. When monarchy was instituted by Idriss I — may Allah bless him — not only did it take it upon itself to protect the territory, but also to protect the message of Islam and to promote whatever cultural, ethical and religious principles it had brought forth. Since then, the sole concern of any monarch has always been that of upholding the message received by the prophet. Whether in the distant past or until very recently, monarchy has always been the shelter of Islam and its protective shield. Had it not been for monarchy's defence of Islam against all perils and its commitment to the Malekite rite, the historical course of this nation would have been different and the opposing trends and rites would have sapped the energy of its inhabitants. Moroccan monarchy will — with Allah's help — never stop playing its leading role in the defence of Islam against impurity and hostility.

The Islamic message is the firm handle that will never break, it has protected our land and our people against the worst calamities in the past, it still does now as it will in the distant future until Allah, the best inheritor, inherits the earth and all it contains.

One of the greatest blessings Allah has bestowed upon you, beloved people, and us, is the fact that you keep on clinging to the faith of Allah and following the path shown by him: "He that holds fast to Allah shall be guided to the right path".

I pray Allah to have all our festive days filled with joy as an evidence of good deeds and successful purposes, and to keep the ties between you and us forever strong. I further beg him to have you and us placed among the holy warriors of whom he says: "Those that fight for our cause we will surely guide to our own paths. Allah is with the righteous". Allah Almighty has spoken true.

Royal Decree Announces Pardons, Commutations

LD022117 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] In observance of the happy occasion, the Ministry of Justice has issued the following statement: Our master his majesty, may God protect him, has issued his gracious order to commute the sentences of 872 prisoners; to reduce prison sentences for 137 others; to reduce life imprisonment sentences to a fixed imprisonment period for 18 prisoners; to pardon the prison sentences of 34 persons; to pardon the prison sentences or fines for two people; and to suspend fines for two people.

May God protect our master for this country as a source for mercy and pardon. We wish happy returns for him, for Prince Sidi Mohamed and Moulay Rachid, and all the members of the royal family.

Communique on Talks With EEC Energy Chief Issued

LD032010 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Rabat, 3 Mar (MAP) — A joint communique released yesterday by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stressed that the talks with Nicolas Mosar, the EEC Energy Commissioner during his visit to Morocco on 26 and 27 February were conducted in an atmosphere of friendship and were characterized by a constructive spirit and mutual understanding. The communique explained that during this visit, which falls within the framework of the existing regular contacts between the Moroccan Kingdom and the EC, the European delegation conferred with Prime Minister Dr Azzedine Laraki; Mohamed Kabbaj, minister of equipment and vocational cadre training; Mohamed Fettah, minister of energy and mines; and Mohamed Sekkat, state secretary in charge of relations with the European Community. These talks enabled both sides to exchange views on the possibilities of energy cooperation.

The communique added that both sides have stressed the need to proceed within the framework of the cooperation agreement by undertaking tangible actions for the benefit of both sides in this field, materializing the joint desire for expanding and consolidating Moroccan-EC cooperation.

The communique noted that emphasis was placed on topics of mutual interest including planning in the field of energy, new and renewable energy, oil shale, and hydroelectric power stations. The communique explained that cooperation encompasses the exchange of information, experts, and experiences particularly in the fields of energy technology projects; the joint organization of seminars, workshops, and international conferences; and gatherings on topics of mutual interest.

The communique added that both delegations have agreed that the dialogue which started during Nicolas Mosar's visit to the Kingdom will be further explored at the technical level in the near future.

This visit follows a meeting held by a Moroccan technical delegation with officials of the European Community Commission in Brussels. It also comes after an official visit paid to the Community by Abdellatif Filali, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and Mohamed Sekkat, state secretary at the Foreign Ministry in charge of relations with the EEC.

SUDAN

Cease-Fire Between Chad, Libya Welcomed

JN021739 Khartoum SUNA in English 1715 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Mar (SUNA) — A ceasefire agreement between Libya and the Chadian Government was reached and it was put in effect since yesterday, Sunday, reliable sources told SUNA here today. On the other hand the Cabinet General Secretariat has issued a press statement welcoming the ceasefire agreement.

The Sudanese Government stressed its keenness over peaceful solution to the Chadian conflict, the statement said urging all the Chadian factions to halt war.

The press statement reaffirmed that the Sudanese Government will spare no effort in achieving peace and stability in Chad.

Chad Accusations of Libyan Presence Denied

JN031411 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 1 Mar 87, pp 3, 8

[Text] Khartoum — *Al-Ittihad* — Sudan categorically denied yesterday Chadian accusations that Libyan forces are on Sudanese territory and that they are preparing to launch an attack on government positions in Chad.

Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said that Sudan will not allow its territories to be used to launch any attack on Chadian territories. He strongly denied that Sudan had allowed Libyan troops to use Sudanese territories to attack Chad and added that there are no Libyan troops on the Western borders.

Sudanese State Council member Dr 'Ali Hasan Taj al-Din has told *Al-Ittihad* that the French Government was apprised of Sudan's official neutral stand toward the ongoing conflict in Chad. He emphasized that the French Government fully understood our position and indicated that the Chadian Government asked Sudan to go ahead with its initiative to resolve the conflict.

Al-Ittihad has learned that Dr Taj al-Din began intensive contacts with commanders of the Sudanese Army and security apparatus to discuss with them the security dimensions contained in the initiative and also to formulate a detailed conception of this initiative in accordance with the results of his latest visit to Chad.

The Sudanese official said that the Sudanese efforts to resolve the Chadian conflict have reached an advanced stage and that the Chadian leadership demanded that the other internal and external parties emphasize their commitment to some of the basic items contained in the initiative to help reach an agreement. He added that Egypt, Algeria, Nigeria, France, and the United States were notified about the details of the Sudanese initiative.

He went on to say that coordination with Algeria on this issue is proceeding in a satisfactory manner. He furthermore emphasized that efforts in this regard will continue and that further visits will be made and more contacts held to help resolve the conflict.

Dr Taj al-Din emphasized that the initiative seeks to achieve two objectives. The first objective concerns reaching an agreement that resolves the Libyan-Chadian conflict, while the second one seeks to obliterate the effects of 23 years of instability in Chad which resulted in armed pillage in Sudan's western regions and the influx of 22,000 Chadian refugees into Sudan.

Within the framework of the Sudanese initiative, Taj al-Din had earlier visited Libya and Algeria and paid two visits to Chad during which he discussed with these countries' officials the items contained in the initiative.

On another level, Dr 'Abd al-Nabi 'Ali Ahmad, governor of the Darfur region which is close to the Chadian border, has told *Al-Siyasah* that gangs of armed robbers clashed with a Sudanese police patrol in the region. During the clash, the governor added, two policemen were killed and five others wounded and all the patrol's vehicles were damaged. 'Abd al-Nabi said that these gangs possess modern weapons including antiaircraft guns which they have managed to lay their hands on due to the continuation of the civil war in Chad.

Ugandan Envoy on Rebels, Bilateral Relations

JN021742 Khartoum SUNA in English 1720 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Mar (SUNA) — The Ugandan ambassador to Khartoum said his government is unable to accuse any country of assisting the rebels forces in the northern part of Uganda. The ambassador in a press conference held here today added the Ugandan rebels forces are using the weapons with which they fled the country when the National Resistance Army (NRA) seized the power last year. He denied the rumors circulated recently that the rebels forces have captured Gold City.

The Ugandan ambassador described the Sudanese-Ugandan relations as good adding that the border disputes between the two countries will be settled within the framework of the joint ministerial committee.

The problem of borders which Uganda is facing with Sudan is more acute in comparison with those which it is encountering with other countries, the ambassador said.

He explained that 4 thousand Ugandan refugees had returned home while others expressed their readiness to return.

WESTERN SAHARA

Polisario Ready for Talks With Morocco

LD282033 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 28 Feb 87

[Text] In the Saharan liberated territories, Bachir Mostefa Essaid, Polisario Executive Committee member, held a news conference during which he talked about the development of the Saharan people's political and military struggle.

He expressed the complete and sincere readiness of the Polisario Front and the SDAR to cooperate with the current OAU chairman and the UN Secretary general in finding a peaceful solution to the Western Sahara issue. He added that an agreement in principle was given by the OAU and the United Nations on satisfying the necessary conditions for implementing the self-determination referendum, while the Moroccan stance is still rigid and prefers the military option.

The Saharan official said the Polisario Front is ready for contacts with Morocco after the visits by the UN secretary general and the current OAU chairman.

Speaking about the latest military developments in the arena, Bachir Mostefa Essaid, Polisario Executive Committee member, pointed out that the Front has all the initiative and that it can launch a counterattack against Moroccan positions.

In reply to a question about the Moroccan wall in Western Sahara, Bachir Mostefa Essaid said the Moroccan regime recruited more than 18,000 Moroccan soldiers from the Rif and the south, and that the purpose of this wall is propaganda for local political consumption, and that it is also a response to the pressure exerted on the Moroccan regime in the international arena, especially after the joint moves by the OAU and the United Nations.

Notes Israeli Presence

LD011828 Algiers APS in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 Mar 87

[Excerpts] At a news conference he held Friday evening, Polisario Executive Committee member Bachir Mostefa Essaid said the Polisario has launched a progressive counteroffensive in response to the Moroccan military escalation. [passage omitted]

He said it is regrettable that Vernon Walters, who is well acquainted with the situation in the Western Sahara, has "refused to meet with one of the two warring parties, namely the Polisario."

On the Israeli military presence in Morocco, the high-ranking Saharan official said it has been discovered that there are Semitic Israeli officers behind the Moroccan defense walls and that Mossad, the Israeli intelligence service, is active in Morocco, not to mention the significant role played by the Jewish community in Rabat, Casablanca, and Guelmin in the south of Morocco which is adjacent to the Western Sahara.

He emphasized that there should be no fear of the "Israeli phantom in the Western Sahara."

He added that "if there has been much talk about Israel, the real purpose is to conceal the presence of the big powers in the area because Israel cannot be active without U.S. assistance."

Communique Details Action in Farsia Battle

LD281538 Algiers APS in Arabic 0855 GMT 28 Feb 87

[Text] Liberated Territories, 28 Feb (APS) — A communique issued yesterday by the Saharan Ministry of Information announced that the losses incurred by the Moroccan forces in the Um Legta battle in the Farsia sector consisted of 213 dead soldiers, including Lieutenant Colonal Zaghraoui, commander of the 4th Armored Battalion.

The communique added that a large number of Moroccan soldiers and officers were wounded, including Colonel Chamdi, commander of the 7th Brigade, and Commandant Bikali Ahmed. The number of prisoners totalled 83, including a lieutenant and 27 NCO's.

The communique indicated that the battle lasted 5 hours — from 0600-1100. During the battle, units of the Saharan Liberation Army occupied a front covering at least 30 km, comprising a number of command centers, and a battery of the 3d Artillery Group equipped with self-propelled 155-mm guns. The Moroccan forces were pushed back as far as 15 km beyond their wall fortifications.

The communique added that during the battle, the Moroccan forces launched four counterattacks, supported by reinforcements which came from outside the battle sector. However, the counterattacks were doomed to failure, as was their Air Force intervention.

The communique also indicated that the units of the Saharan People's Army destroyed French-made self-propelled 155-mm F-3 guns; 7 ASK-105 tanks; 9 AML-90 mechanized antitank vehicles; 5 armored M-113 mechanized troop transport vehicles; [word indistinct]; 21 120-mm and other caliber mortars; 18 "Milan" and "Dragon" rocket launchers; 3 75-mm recoilless guns; 4 rocket launchers; 62 machine guns of various caliber, including 5 of 23-mm caliber; 22 ammunition magazines; 4 fuel-supply vehicles; 1 105-mm launching [word indistinct]; a number of individual weapons; and large quantities of provisions and clothing.

Saharan People's Army units also seized 1 self-propelled 155-mm artillery; 1 AML-90 armored vehicle; 3 23-mm and 14.5-mm machine guns; 7 120-, 81-, and 60-mm mortars; 18 light and heavy artillery guns; 5 RPG-7 rocket launchers; 122 FAL and Kalashnikov light machine guns; 15 transmitters; 2 MAT-49 machine guns; 122 "Milan" and "Dragon" missiles; 2 trucks; and 4 light vehicles.

The Saharan military communique ended the list of Moroccan losses by noting that the Saharan fighters also seized a large quantity of gun spare parts, mines, and tons of ammunition of various caliber.

Mustapha Speech Marks 11th SDAR Anniversary

LD281244 Algiers APS in English 1132 GMT 28 Feb 87

[Text] SADR, 28/2/87 (APS) — The 11th anniversary of the creation of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic was celebrated Friday throughout all the Saharan refugees camps in the SADR liberated territories.

In a speech delivered on this occasion, in the name of President Abdelaziz, presently at the front, Seyyed Bachir Mustapha cited the recent smashing victory won Wednesday by the Saharan fighters against the Moroccan troops of occupation on the defence wall near Farsia. He pointed out that this attack is the most appropriate ripost to the Moroccan military escalation and testifies to our "will to liberate our motherland and recover our sovereignty".

ANGOLA

Defense Delegation Talks With Sao Tome Conclude

MB031526 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Talks between Angola Defense Minister Colonel General Pedro Maria Tonha, and Major Raul Verner Braganca Neto, Sao Tome's minister of defense, public security, and territorial administration, ended at the Ministry of Defense in Luanda this morning. A final communique was issued.

During the talks between the two sides, the Angolan minister of defense described in detail the current political and military situation in the People's Republic of Angola to the visiting delegation. This situation results from systematic acts of aggression perpetrated by the racist South African Army and the counterrevolutionary gang in the pay of imperialism.

In turn, on his own behalf and on behalf of his delegation, the Sao Tome minister of defense and internal order thanked his counterpart for the reception he and his delegation received. conveyed his people's greetings to all revolutionary Angolan people, provided information on the current economic situation of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, and outlined the tasks to be carried out in the context of national defense as a result of the present political and military situation. The two delegations reviewed the situation in Africa in general, and the prevailing situation in southern Africa in particular, and they concluded that there is complete similarity of viewpoints. In this context, the two delegations unanimously and vehemently condemned the imperialist circles' policy of interference in the internal affairs of southern African sovereign countries, as well as racist South Africa's aggressive actions, especially against the Frontline States.

The delegations also condemned imperialist hostility against the recently liberated peoples and the revolutionary and progressive world movement.

The ministers of defense of our two sister countries expressed their belief that the guarantee of future development in bilateral relations is based on mutual aid and ties of fraternal cooperation. These ties result from the common past and traditional friendship between the two peoples.

During their stay in the People's Republic of Angola, the Sao Tome and Principe delegation visited Huila Province and a number of Angolan military units.

On behalf of his delegation, the minister of defense and internal order the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe expressed deep gratitude for the cordial, friendly, and hospitable manner in which he and the members of his delegation were treated during their stay in the People's Republic of Angola.

Finally, the Angolan minister of defense thanked his Sao Tome counterpart and his accompanying delegation for accepting the invitation he had extended to them, for the deeply fruitful nature of the talks, and for the Sao Tome and Principe sister people's friendship and solidarity with the Angolan people and their revolution.

Issued in Luanda on 3 March 1987

MOZAMBIQUE

Chissano Speaks on Effect of RSA Sanctions

MB030611 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 March 87 p 11

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique has accused South Africa of applying sanctions against his country by cutting back on Mozambique's two major sources of hard currency — labour and use of its railways and harbours.

In an interview with *Leadership* magazine's publisher and editor Hugh Murray and former Opposition leader Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, President Chissano blamed South Africa for jeopardising good relations between the two countries.

He said Mozambique had maintained relations with South Africa in spite of the military and material help it was giving to the Mozambique resistance movement, MNR.

President Chissano said South Africa had already decreased its exports through Maputo to 800,000 to 900,000 tons.

"We already have sanctions, but we are surviving," he said.

"They will cut our workers in South Africa down to 30,000 (from 150,000), but we are suviving."

President Chissano admitted that his country was "hurting" as a result, but added that the hurt experienced by the Frontline States was "not the issue."

"The issue is whether they are going to hurt the economy of South Africa."

He said Mozambique had not yet decided about imposing sanctions against South Africa and said that action was more likely to come from Zimbabwe.

"In Mozambique we are only dependent on South Africa."

Commenting on Nkomati, President Chissano said the agreement prevented direct South African military action against his country.

"They do not dare to attack Mozambique directly using their forces, although they are constantly looking for pretexts on which they could justify such an attack."

From the Mozambique side the Nkomati agreement continued to prevent his country from allowing the ANC to launch any military offensive against South Africa.

He said Mozambique would continue to support the ANC politically and diplomatically.

Commentary Praises Sacrifices for Zimbabwe
MB031329 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Commentary by Machado da Graca]

[Text] Eleven years ago Mozambique made a difficult decision that, from a politically coherent standpoint, could not be postponed. It declared sanctions against the rebel colony of southern Rhodesia in accord with the decisions of the international community. Borders were closed, and contacts between both countries interrupted. The price for this action was high.

It can be said that we are still paying for it today, in that the armed banditry that the Rhodesians established at the time is currently one of our main problems. We are paying for it with an economy largely ruined by aggression and destruction of goods and people, factories and villages, and of products and means of communication. The Mozambican Government was aware that this would be the price for the sanctions against the Smith regime that had to be implemented.

Today, President Chissano is visiting independent Zimbabwe in truimph. Today, the policies and security of our two countries are intimately linked with the Mozambican and Zimbabwean troops who shed their blood side by side in the struggle against banditry, as it tries to destroy the Mozambican revolution as a first step in the onslaught against independent southern Africa.

Today, a prestigous Zimbabwe leads the Nonaligned Movement and is an active member of the Commonwealth, SADCC, and the Frontline States. With a properous economy and with better standards of living benefiting an increasingly large sector of the population, one might ask: Was the sacrifice endured by our people worthwhile in order that Zimbabwe might be free? The answer will be given to President Chissano today at Rufaro Stadium in Harare: Yes it was worth it.

Beira Assistance Accord With Austria Signed
MB032029 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 3 mar 87

[Text] An accord providing for a long-term loan of 50 million Austrian schillings to Mozambique for projects connected with the Beira corridor was signed in Maputo this afternoon. It was signed by Minister of Corporation Jacinto Veloso and by the director of the Finance Department in the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The accord also proivides for a grant of 13.5 million schillings to Mozambique for technical assistance to the Beira corridor.

Furthermore, Austria may in long term lead 44.5 million schillings to Mozambique for water control projects in the Pequenos Libombos Dam, the rehabilitation of the Maputo abattoir, and the purchase of irrigation equipment. This loan of 44.5 million schillings depends on the approval of the Austrian parliament in June.

Speaking shortly after the signing of the accord, the director of the Finance Department in the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that with this move, Austria seeks increased involvement in SADCC's development projects.

In turn, Minister of Cooperation Jacinto Veloso described the accord as a contribution from the Austrian Government toward the economic rehabilitation program.

[Begin Veloso recording] Cooperation between Austria and Mozambique has been developing and consolidating. The documents we have just signed are very important for our economic rehabilitation program as well as our communications system in the framework of SADCC; in other words for SADCC members countries and Mozambique itself. [end recording]

This accord between Austria and Mozambique was signed in Maputo today. It culminates a 2-week visit to Mozambique by a delegation from the Austrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

SOUTH AFRICA

Panel Discusses Election Concerns, SABC
MB031751 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Discussion between Prof Hennie Kotze, head of the Department of Political Science, Stellenbosch University; Otto Krause, free-lance journalist; and Sakkie Burger, senior director, news and external radio service, SABC, moderated by Kolie van Koller, on the "Network" program]

[Text] [Koller] Good evening and welcome to three of our four panel members who will participate in our broadcast on election night, 6 May. On behalf of Prof Hennie Kotze of Stellenbosch, University, linked up to us by microwave from Cape Town; Mr Otto Krause, free-lance journalist in Johannesburg; and Mr Sakkie Burger, senior director for news and external radio services at the SABC, who will also chair our panel [sentence as heard]. Unfortunately, Prof Lawrence Schlemmer cannot be with us tonight. Mr Burger, let us first look at what the SABC is going to offer the viewers between now and 6 May as far as programs are concerned.

[Burger] Kolie, the SABC is planning one of the most ambitious projects, in terms of election coverage, that we have ever attempted, with a view to reporting on the election. To this end we have about 30 experienced political journalists all over the country, in all the main centers. They will be within reach of almost any important political development between now and election day, with the intention of informing the voters of South Africa as completely and as comprehensively as possible regarding relevant issues as they are articulated by representatives of political parties.

[Van Koller] There will also be special features planned?

[Burger] Yes, starting today. In fact, we are having special election features on television and radio in which we will report on the election through the different political parties and in which we will look at particular trends arising from the election campaign.

[Van Koller] How will you deal with the problem of the time that the different parties will be allotted on the air? As you know, every now and again the SABC is accused of bias.

[Burger] Yes. That is not new to the SABC. Personally, I believe there is little basis for such accusations. As regards this election in particular, our view is that in the first place we must present complete information. We want to give the voters — the white voters, in this case, for the House of Assembly — the opportunity to be informed as fully as possible on the real election issues. That is why we have decided on these feature programs and are using our most experienced journalists. The problem, as is the case all over the world with television and radio, is time. We simply do not have enough time to give attention to everything we would like to. But let me say here that as far as the SABC is concerned, we will give every participating party an opportunity, as far as is possible, to present those things that they see as of cardinal importance to the voters. We can promise you that, as never before, we will maintain a balance — maybe not stopwatch balance, in terms of time allocation — but in any case I do not believe in the final analysis that time itself is so vital. What is important is whether the SABC, as national medium of communication, will have succeeded in informing the voters on the whole spectrum of political opinion and in giving them the opportunity to become aware of the different political options from which they can choose.

[Van Koller] Are you including here the independent candidates in the election?

[Burger] Yes. The independents are part of the legitimate political process, and we will look at what they have to offer the electorate; we will cover them in the election campaign just as we cover the other parties.

[Van Koller] Mr Burger, what about debates between political parties on our programs? What do you say?

[Burger] Kolie, the SABC's view on that is clear. When we are involved in an information campaign where we wish to present rational information in an unbiased manner to enable voters to make certain intellectual choices, experience in television has been that while a debate may be very good television, it is not the best way of conveying information. Too many minor points come to the fore that tend to dominate the debate. So we would much rather concentrate primarily on interviews with particular candidates and, to a lesser degree, on election speeches so that we can present the issues of the day, as identified by the parties, to our voters in a calm and reasoned atmosphere.

[Van Koller] But you are not opposed to debates?

[Burger] No, not at all. As a television man myself, I am not against debates in principle. I was simply trying to point out the difference between presenting information by means of a debate, an interview, or whatever, and in that respect, I believe that a debate is good entertainment, but not necessarily the best vehicle for presenting information.

[Van Koller] Thank you, Mr Sakkie Burger. Mr Otto Krause, what would you say are the key issues to be addressed during the election campaign?

[Krause] At first it seemed as though this election would concentrate on the external onslaught and therefore be a repetition of the 1977 campaign. But I am getting the impression now that two new elements have emerged. One is the protest voice, as represented by the independent phenomenon. Second, and possibly the most important difference, is the security situation. In addition, of course, the external situation also becomes involved, since the onslaught is also coming from outside our borders, that is, from the West and from the Eastern Bloc, but more pertinently this time, from across our borders. Internal security is a matter of great concern, and I believe that in this election, the party that has the strongest stand on security and that can offer the voters the greatest security in the most credible manner will perform best.

[Van Koller] Professor Kotze, do you agree?

[Kotze] In a way I agree with Otto. But I think one has to make a distinction here, and that is, security is very closely linked to the whole reform process in South Africa. And if one looks at what is taking place on the so-called Left of the NP and the so-called Right of the NP, it is clear to me that we are going to have a great emphasis on the pace of reform. Of course, it is still to early to single out these key issue, but to me there is no doubt that there is a great need to spell out to the voters where the political parties are headed. I think it is important, and I think it is going to be an important issue in the coming election. At the moment it seems to me that there is considerable vagueness on exactly what they are going to use as key issues, but security and reform seem to me to be important aspects.

[Van Koller] Thank you. Mr Krause, another interesting trend is the formation of alliances between different parties. I am thinking here of the PFP and the New Republic Party [NRP], and also the PFP-Independents, and then the HNP and CP, which are struggling to form an alliance. What would you say one should read in this?

[Krause] I do not believe the voters will make too much of them, unless the alliances are much closer. An old NRP voter has his own view of the PFP, and the PFP has a different view of him. So the spirit one can expect in a party cannot be expected in an alliance.

[Van Koller] Do you mean it is too artificial?

[Krause] Not artificial, but it is only a partially successful approach. The same applies to the CP and the HNP. There is not much love lost between these two parties. The test in such a situation will be how well they are able to work together. I do not see much chance for alliances in our politics, at the level of effectiveness, the level of garnering votes, postal votes, and the like, all the mechanics of an election. Because of these factors, an alliance cannot work well in our system.

[Van Koller] Professor Kotze?

[Kotze] I would like to point out here that it is becoming more important for the white voter that goals are spelled out for them, where they are headed, what the goals of the different parties are. When one looks at alliances, I think one must look at principles, the underlying principles. Take the NRP-PFP alliance. To me it seems to be a movement toward principles that are shared by the two parties. On the right, too, it does not seem there are any great differences in principle. There are personality differences at this stage, but as you know, there is still quite some time left to the end March, before candidates can be finally nominated, and there is therefore still some time for the alliance on the right to become a reality.

[Van Koller] Mr Krause?

[Krause] But the fact that we have these several alliances indicates that no party really has a very clear vision for the future. I agree with Hennie that at this stage it is still a time of formation, where new ideas are coming forward. We will only be able to see after the election how these work out. But the fact that we have so many differing views of the future is a very strong indication that there is still great confusion in South Africa.

[Van Koller] Mr Burger, you wanted to say?

[Burger] I actually wanted to ask Professor Kotze if this does not present a considerable dilemma for the voter, with all these alliances being formed. You said earlier that several parties have not yet announced their agendas. Now you have an alliance of two parties which up to now have followed two separate policies but which are, for the purposes of the election, joining forces, while the voter still has no idea for whom he will be voting if he votes for a candidate of one of those alliances. At the end of the day, the views of one of these parties will have to prevail.

[Kotze] That is true. But there is still about a month or 2 before the election, you know, and if one looks at the principles which lead to the alliances, we will realize that, with the NRP-PFP, the basic principle is the Indaba, you know, the dialogue which has to be started. Not that it is necessarily the final structure, but that a political process aimed at power sharing must be initiated; these two parties must be clear on where this should lead. So, too, on the right. I do not think there is much difference in principle, but we are still in the early days and much can happen.

[Van Koller] But what about the alliance with the PFP, or rather, the apparent cooperation between the PFP and the Independents? If you want to speak of principles?

[Kotze] I think that even there it is still early days. At this stage the PFP has given the Independents a clear path, but if one looks at where the Independents stand, I would not say it is a very clear alliance between them and the PFP. As I see it, there is a strong movement in the NP that wants to increase the pace of things, let us call them the fast Nats. The fast Nats do not necessarily want to form an alliance with the PFP; that is also evident.

[Krause] I am just concerned about the politics of alliances that has emerged. An alliance is like a committee, and a committee cannot achieve much. Then there is the lack of strong leadership, because one then has two horses, as it were, pulling the cart. To me, this election is largely a national debate, rather than a preview for the election in 1989, simply because no one — and that includes the government — has thought very clearly about the future of the country once the old apartheid ideology is gone. I think that is the problem. And that is what is good about the election, an election conducted as a national debate. Only good can come from this; in addition, it is a test of opinion in its early stages, almost like an opinion poll.

[Van Koller] Let us turn to the right-wing alliance that at present is still struggling to come about. Do you think such an alliance could be achieved before 31 March?

[Krause] I think there is tremendous pressure from the ordinary voters on the right to get the two parties together. Unfortunately, there is a long history of hate between the two leaders. How that can be overcome, I do not know. I think that lies in the hearts of Dr Treurnicht and Mr Jaap Marais. But unless a third factor enters the scene, like Mr Eugene Terreblanche was trying to do, I see little chance of them getting together, despite this great pressure. A party remains a party. Dr Malan spelled out for the people that a party must stand alone; it must know it is right, and it must press ahead with that spirit. I think that is in the minds of both Dr Treurnicht and Jaap Marais.

[Van Koller] Mr Burger?

[Burger] Kolie, I just want to return to the Left before we continue with the Right. Professor Kotze has just said that the independents should be seen as part of the fast Nats who want to achieve certain things. But for the voter it is a dilemma if it seems that the PFP is embracing the Independents, or the other way around. I wonder, then, if you can explain...[Burger changes thought] Professor Willie Esterhuise recently said that the point at which the Independents actually break with government will be the point at which they say they stand for black participation in the central parliament, together with whites, but on a majority basis. Is that not perhaps the point that the Independents have in common with the PFP, the point they have found lacking in the government?

[Van Koller] Prof Kotze? What do you say to that?

[Kotze] It seems undoubtedly so. But if one can refer to the other issues in the so-called election platform, which let me say, have not yet been clearly spelled out, then it would seem to me there are not many other real differences, except for that one. And I think even the NP is very vague; it is this vagueness on the eventual goal regarding black political rights that has the new Nats going. Of course, another very important question here is the group areas problem. I think one of the important points that will come to the fore on the platform of the Independents is: What is going to happen to the Group Areas Act? When one looks at the different statements that have been made, it becomes clear that the Group Areas Act and black political rights, which are simply a spelling out of...[Kotze changes thought] The structures are already in place. The government says there is a national statutory council, and people must come forward to participate; now, it seems, the pace is too slow for the new Nats...

[Burger, interrupting] But it seems to me, professor, that there is still a difference somewhere in the government's emphasis on the protection of minority rights at all times. And it is this aspect thath has become vague in the statements of the Independents as well as those of the PFP.

[Kotze] I must differ with you there. You know, if one examines the Indaba, it was precisely the protection of minority rights that was at issue there. And now one of the independent candidates has identified himself strongly with the Indaba process, which provide protection for minority rights. I do not think it is significantly different from what is said in the PFP principles.

[Krause] But in any case the Indaba is not a recipe for South Africa, because the Indaba, in the final analysis, is the solution to the political future of a subordinate province. And the Indaba is still subject to the referee; that is, the central government in Pretoria. In addition, the Indaba is only a search for a future plan. In general, one can say all the parties are in search of a plan for the future.

[Van Koller] Thank you, gentlemen. Let us proceed now. Taking into account all you have said, can one expect rearrangement of the political scene after 6 May? Mr Krause?

[Krause] I believe everyone will be too uncertain after the results are out. I would not like to predict the results, but they will not produce great clarity. In addition, all the parties will still be soft-stepping, waiting for further developments before they can actually coalesce in more concrete units.

[Van Koller] Prof Kotze?

[Kotze] It seems to me, if I could return to a point made by Otto earlier, that in this election we will establish a foundation of the actual issues that will crystallize in the 1989 eielection. In other words, after the election we will have many more borderline seats. To me it seems too early to predict at this stage, but there will not be significant changes in the position of the parties.

[Van Koller] Right. Mr Burger, we must wind up now. Can you just tell us briefly what you plan for the night of 6 May?

[Burger] Kolie, it has become a tradition for the SABC to provide a full voting coverage on the television and radio services. We will be doing that again. At 2130 that night we will begin an all-night broadcast on televison, as well as on radio, in which we will be filling viewers in on how the election has been going. We will be using our computer even more than we have done in the past, for forecasting and the like. We hope this year to have the technology on out side, in the sense that we plan to broadcast results from at least 20 centers, as compared to about 5 or 6 polling stations that we covered in the 1983 referendum.

[Van Koller] In other words, there will be more live coverage?

[Burger] Much more, and we are planning the program in such a manner that, in addition to broadcasting results, we will also have enough time to relieve the viewers' tension from time to time.

[Van Koller] A final word, Professor Henie Kotze?

[Kotze] It seems to me we are going through an interesting time. I believe the 80 percent of our population excluded from the election will also be watching very closely the results of the election and the issues that develop.

[Van Koller] Mr Otto Krause?

[Krause] I think that with all the different issues, the computer will have as many problems that nights as the politicians will have had beforehand.

[Van Koller] And our panel that night will include Professor Lawrence Schlemmer, Mr Otto Krause, and Professor Hennie Kotze, and chairman, Mr Sakkie Burger. From us, then, all the best for now and good night.

Refugees 'Pouring' Into RSA's Transvaal

MB031733 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1707 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Johannesburg, March 3, SAPA — Mozambican refugees are pouring into the Giyani District in the northern Transvaal in a desperate bid to escape the heavy fighting and starvation in their own country. At least 45 Mozambicans a day have entered Giyani for the past few weeks, said a spokesman for the South African Council of Churches' [SACC] ministry for refugees.

Increased Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) activity in the Massingir District in the southern province of Gaza has resulted in the latest exodus of Mozambicans. According to the national news agency AIM, nearly 30,000 people are threatened with starvation because of drought and attacks by MNR rebels. Although most of Mozambique has received adequate rainfall, pockets of drought have persisted in the interior of Gaza and neighbouring Inhambane Province. Massingir has been particularly hard hit, according to district administrator Mr Antonio Bila. AIM quoted him as saying 312 cattle died last year and 4700 animals had to be moved to the banks of the river.

In spite of the latest influx to Giyani, the flow of Mozambicans has slowed down in some areas. In Gazankulu about 100 new Mozambicans registered for a local feeding scheme. At the height of the exodus to that area last year hundreds were registering each week.

The SACC spokesman said there were about 65,000 Mozambicans between Giyani and Gazankulu in the north and at least 12,000 in KaNgwane. In KwaZulu there were at least 5,000 refugees, he said.

The secretary of the ministerial co-ordinating committee of the Nkomati Accord, Admiral (Retired) J.A. Edwards, said in December the South African Government had sent back about 1,5000 refugees a month to Mozambique. This number had dropped considerably, he said. The refugees are repatriated to Mozambique via the Komatipoort border post. Many are picked up trying to get into northern KwaZulu and deported via the Komatipoort post several hundred kilometres away. Mr Edwards said he had not noticed an "abnormal flow" of new refugees, but said the February figures had not yet been collated.

Futility of Chissano, Mugabe Talks Highlighted

MB030743 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Station commentary: "Mozambique's Conflict Situation"]

[Text] What is happening in Mozambique today underlines the futility of war and revolution as a means of resolving political problems. As hunger and starvation increase, the civil war escalates and more and more people flee the country. President Chissano is visiting Zimbabwe, reportedly to seek new strategies to combat Renamo. While the country is bleeding to death, no attempt is being made to get the various leaders of the people together in order to resolve political differences in a way that will bring peace to the country.

Much as the Frelimo government might wish it otherwise, Renamo is not merely a slight irritant. It is a strong, well-armed guerrilla army which controls vast areas of the country. It is reported to have built up an effective administrative structure in large parts of the country.

The importance of Mozambique in the southern African context has increased recently with the various [word indistinct] to make countries of the region less dependent on South Africa. The Beira Corridor is of immense strategic importance. It is along this rail link from the Mozambican port of Beira to Zimbabwe that all the landlocked countries of southern Africa would be able to have access to the sea. Renamo, however, has frustrated the realization of this dream through sabotaging the Beira rail link.

It seems clear that no matter what strategies President Chissano might be devising with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe this week, Frelimo has little chance of winning the war against Renamo. The only logical solution for bringing peace to Mozambique, therefore, lies in some form of political accommodation between Frelimo and Renamo. To this end, President Chissano should rather be having talks with Renamo leader, General Afonso Dhlakama.

3 Killed, 7 Injured in Zincor Faction Fighting

MB031559 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1326 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Johannesburg, Mar 3, SAPA — Three employees were killed and seven injured in a violent disturbance at the Zincor plant on the East Rand last night.

The incident occurred at the Zincor hostel at about 10 pm when two groups of employees were involved in fighting with pangas [hatchets], knives, sticks and similar weapons. Security staff quelled the violence which lasted about 25 minutes. The police were notified but order was restored before their arrival on the property, according to a statement by Zincor.

Two employees were found at different locations outside the hostel complex. One died on the way to the hospital and the other was already dead. The body of a third employee was discovered some distance from the hostel early this morning. It is thought that he was attacked and killed when returning to Zincor property this morning.

Another employee was admitted to the Vlakfontein Hospital where he is being treated and his condition is reported as not serious. Six others were discharged after having been treated for cuts and minor injuries at the dressing station on the property.

At present the situation was under control and calm has been restored. Reasons for the disturbance are not clear and a full investigation was taking place, the statement said.

HNP Reaffirms Interest in Election Accord With CP

MB040659 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] The Herstigte Nationale Party says it remains willing to negotiate with the Conservative Party in the general election on 6 May, despite the CP's standpoint that it's not interested in continuing the negotiations. The leader of the Herstigte Nationale Party, Mr Jaap Marais, says if his party and the Conservative Party fail to reach a cooperation agreement before the general election it could harm right-wing parties in South Africa. Mr Marais said at a public meeting at Klerksdorp that the HNP remain willing to cooperate with the CP despite press reports quoting the CP's deputy leader, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, as rejecting earlier HNP proposals.

Mr Marais also gave details of the proposals. One of the key issues was the division of seats in the election. The HNP proposals included a suggestion that the CP alone should contest the seats it represented in the House of Assembly. The HNP also said it will not oppose the four MP's not standing in the present constituencies.

The deputy leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Ferdie Hartzenberg, says the sustained insistance of the Herstigte Nationale Party for an equal division of constituencies excludes the possibility of a cooperation agreement in the coming House of Assembly elections. Dr Hartzenberg was commenting at public meeting at Lichtenburg on the latest attempts by the two parties to reach an agreement. He said that because of the deadlock, he saw no point in continued negotiations with the HNP. Dr Hartzenberg said the CP would tackle the National Party on its own in the elections.

Buthelezi Sees Growing Rift in National Party

MB031825 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1729 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] Johannesburg March 3 SAPA — The image of South Africa was "up for grabs", said the chief minister of KwaZulu and president of Inkatha, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi. Speaking on Tuesday night at the Rand Club in Johannesburg, Chief Buthelezi said on the one extreme, the far right-wing of South African politics was attempting to persuade the international community that progress had been made under the old ideology of apartheid. On the other extreme, the far left was painting a picture of a South Africa in which revolutionary forces were poised to make the final assault on apartheid and ensconce the ANC as a government returned from exile. "When you contrast the far right and the far left you immediately have to deal with one issue," he said. "That issue is the shading of opinion across the spectrum from far left to far right."

The National Party was committed to the retention of the Group Areas Act, the Population Registration Act and the continued division of black, white, Indian and coloured political decision-making, he added. While the state president continued to avoid central constitutional issues in his reform programme, the process which was polarising and radicalising South Africa would continue. He added: "My people in my own constituencies are being radicalised. Their anger is growing and their mandate to me to resist what the state president is attempting to do is becoming sterner every day."

While South Africa was now totally economically dependent on black South Africa and the only way forward was to translate that economic interdependence into political interdependence. [sentence as received]

Chief Buthelezi said that both he and South Africa's commerical, industrial, mining and banking leaders lacked confidence in what the government was doing. There was now "open revolt" in some National Party circles precisely because this was the case. The political, economic and industrial situation was going to get "together," he added, because apartheid was not yet dead and the state president was recalcitrant.

Information Bureau Issues 3 Mar Unrest Report

MB040952 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0941 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Pretoria March 4 SAPA — Here follows the unrest report for the period 0001 to midnight yesterday March 3 issued by the Bureau for Information in Pretoria:

About 30 black youths stoned the Mncane School in Elandskop (Pietermaritzburg) yesterday. Two private guards, Mr David Ntombela, 62, and Mr Paulus Miya, 57, sustained slight injuries in the incident. Damage to property was reported as minimal and no arrests were made.

A security force vehicle was stoned by a group of about 100 black radicals in Sobantu (Pietermaritzburg) yesterday. The two occupants were slightly injured. No arrests were made and damage was reported as minimal.

A group of black persons fired shots at members of Blue Light Security who were doing guard duty in Motherwell (Port Elizabeth) yesterday. The guards returned the fire. No injuries, arrests or damage were reported.

A member of the security forces, Const B. Ngoba, was admitted to the Baragwanath Hospital after he had been attacked and shot in the arm by two black men. Const Ngoba was off duty when the incident occurred in Dube (Soweto) yesterday. No arrests have thus far been made.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

MB040635 [Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN on Swedish Sanctions

"We don't like sanctions — and we prefer not to have any imposed on South Africa. But Sweden is one country imposing sanctions that can go to hell for all we care," says Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 3 March in its page 6 editorial. The Swedes "think that by introducing a trade boycott they will help to throw apartheid into the ashcan. They won't do anything of the sort; they'll just make South Africans hate and despise Sweden for its unjustified, counter-productive punitive measures. For a great deal of the more recent anti-South African frenzy in Sweden, we can see the encouragement given by Archbishop Tutu, who has been closely associated with the Scandinavian countries in their sanctions moves. We hope if Swedish companies are forced to pull out of South Africa, or the Swedish trade boycott affects the lives of Swedes and South Africans, especially blacks, the Archbishop in his cushy Bishopscourt mansion will be satisfied with the harm he has done."

THE STAR: NUM Takes Political Stance

A page 18 editorial in Johannesburg *The Star* in English on 3 March says: "A large poster of Nelson Mandela, whose picture may not legally be displayed in South Africa was unfurled at the congress of the National Union of Mineworkers which ended at the weekend. That conscious symbol of defiance highlighted a new policy adopted by the union and heralded a growing alliance of extra-parliamentary forces." "With the emergency acting as an extra irritant to labour relations, with many union leaders detained, the stage seems set for some major confrontations this year between the State and the unions along with their extra-parliamentary allies."

BUSINESS DAY: Civil Service NP Power Base

A page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 3 March notes that the "civil servants have entirely lost any sense of the value of money." "The proportion of national resources pre-empted by the civil service grows year by year, outpacing the growth in gross domestic product." "The measure of our ruin is inflation. This government does not like to look at other people's experience (and is therefore condemned to repeat everybody's mistakes) but the electorate may well observe that inflation has been defeated in Britain and the United States by a combination of privatisation, tax cuts, and deregulation — the policies which President Botha professed when he took office, but which he has never proved capable of implementing. He dare not reduce the mandarins, for they are his power base."

CAPE TIMES: CP Challenge to Heunis

A page 8 editorial in Cape Town *Cape Times* in English on 27 February notes that: "The entry of the Conservative Party in the Helderberg contest comes as no surprise. Indeed, it would have been inconceivable for the CP not to challenge the chief architect of neo-apartheid, Mr J.C. Heunis [Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning]. The CP likes its apartheid old-style, and has little stomach for the convoluted adaptations to the basic recipe Mr Heunis has piloted through Parliament in recent years." "While the CP has no chance of winning the election, their entry into the fray could prove to be of more than just nuisance value to Mr Heunis." *Cape Times* believes that "a far-right candidate will probably make some inroads into traditional National Party support, thereby improving the chances of Mr Heunis's chief challenger, Dr Denis Worrall." The CP will also "put pressure on the notoriously vague Mr Heunis to show his real colours and spell out just where his government plans to take the country."

SOWETAN on Soweto Councillors

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 3 March comments on the Soweto councillors "regarded as 'sellouts' by many of the nearly two million residents of the township," who "ran away last July after one of their colleagues was brutally murdered and the homes of others attacked." These councillors are now living in Fordsburg, a "'fortified bunker.'" "By running away from the people they are supposed to represent, the job gets even more risky. The little credibility they still had will now be destroyed completely."

DIE TRANSVALER: PFP Reform Too Simplistic

A page 16 editorial in Pretoria *Die Transvaler* in Afrikaans on 2 March says that the NP dissenters could have contributed to the NP, "a party which has committed itself to adapt to change." Now these people "find themselves wandering in a vacuum." "Once the election is over they will lose themselves unless they support the PFP policies." The paper further says: "Reform and the pace of reform must enjoy the highest priority, but there must be a a guard against it being reduced to a mere slogan. That is one of the fundamental differences between the NP and the PFP. The PFP views the process of reform in too simplistic a way."

BEELD on Pace of Reform

A page 10 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 3 March says that "people who are so unhappy about the pace of reform do not actually play an active role to promote it." The dissenters were "obscure or absent from the reform activities of the NP." Those who believe the reform pace to be too slow should note that "the government has lost support because it reformed too quickly."

BEELD Critical of CP-HNP Alliance

A second editorial on the same page says that a CP and HNP alliance "will be the political joke of the decade." "CP leader Andries Treurnicht has gone out of his way to humiliate HNP leader Jaap Marais, which makes observers believe that a reconciliation is no longer possible." However, "it is precisely what is happening. The HNP is crawling back to the shoe that kicked it." *Beeld* says the two parties deserve each other."

THE NAMIBIAN on Publication Ban

Windhoek *The Namibian* in English on 27 February says in its page 15 editorial: "The 'banning' of the 68th edition of *The Namibian* by the Directorate of Publications in Cape Town last week despite the newspaper's membership of the Newspaper Press Union, which prohibits such an arbitrary move, leads us to believe that there was an orchestrated attempt to discredit this newspaper." The paper believes "it is essential that the police release the results" of their investigation into the matter. The paper further condemns "those instances, which include the local television and interim government mouthpiece which gave such prominence to the 'ban.'" The paper urges them to "broadcast and publish the 'unbanning' of *The Namibian*. If not, we are forced to conclude there are deliberate efforts afoot to discredit this newspaper."

Lister Critical of Human Rights Report

Gwen Lister writes in her "Political Perspective" column on page 13 that: "The Namibian Human Rights report of the U.S. State Department contains one fatal flaw: the fact that diplomats of the U.S. Embassy, and all other foreign embassy officials who visit Namibia for that matter, do not travel to northern Namibia where the majority of human rights violations take place." "In the interests of truth, in any case, one would think that the various officials would feel the need to meet with and talk to people of the region which is torn apart by war." Lister says the report "could have been far better and would have had more impact, had they not merely based it on newspaper reports and briefings with various politicians, church leaders, journalists and others."

ZAMBIA

Ugandan Questioned on Remarks Concerning Obote

MB031339 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] The minister responsible for foreign affairs, Comrade Gibson Chigaga [title as heard] today summoned the Ugandan high commissioner to Zambia, Dr Tiramanya, to his office over his remarks last week concerning ousted President Milton Obote's activities. Dr Mishanga made the remarks at a press conference in Nairobi at which he also denied that some Ugandan towns in the north have fallen to the rebels. Comrade Chigaga told the high commissioner that in future when he comes across any information of the nature he discussed at this press conference he should forward them to appropriate government authorities through the normal diplomatic channels. The minister said matters affecting the two countries should not be solved through the press but through normal diplomatic channels. He assured the high commissioner that Zambia cherishes the warm relations that exist between the two countries and (?he denied) [words indistinct] further expected.

ZIMBABWE

Further on Visit by Mozambique's Chissano

Banana Banquet Speech

MB030703 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1758 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Harare March 2 SAPA — Zimbabwe and Mozambique must continue to stand together to counter South Africa's "state terrorism against their people, territorial integrity and national sovereignty," President Canaan Banana, said in Harare tonight.

ZIANA, the semi-official news agency, quoted him as telling guests at a banquet in honour of Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano, who arrived today on a four-day visit, that South

Africa was fighting against the economic independence and development of the two countries as part of "the policy of regional destabilisation, intimidation and blackmail."

"That is what the recruiting, training and sponsorship of criminals and bandits in our countries has been designed to do," he said.

Sketching the background to relations between the two Frontline neighbouring states, President Banana said Zimbabweans and Mozambicans fought, died and triumphed in their liberation struggles. "Together we continue to be a mighty moral and fighting force against our common enemy."

President Banana said Zimbabwe and Mozambique would together fight their common enemy until the scourge of banditry was completely exterminated. "This is a fight we dare not lose. This is a fight we will win, because our cause is a moral one and it is just," he said.

With the exception of a few countries in the West, President Banana said the majority of the countries in the world were now agreed about the urgent need to impose mandatory sanctions against the apartheid regime as the only remaining method of peacefully dismantling apartheid.

On the situation inside South Africa, he said that time was running out for the rulers of Pretoria. "Apartheid-ruled South Africa is in turmoil," President Banana said. "We will intensify this support and our solidarity with the ANC, PAC and SWAPO until victory is achieved."

President Banana also emphasised that cooperation between Mozambique and Zimbabwe involved concern over the deterioration of world peace and stability, including the situations of the Palestinians in the Middle East, the Gulf War, the threat to Nicaraguan sovereignty in Central America and the state of world peace and security in the prevailing atmosphere of deteriorating super power relations.

Chissano Banquet Speech

MB030708 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2035 GMT 2 Mar 87

[Text] Harare March 2 SAPA — President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique tonight joined Zimbabwe's President Canaan Banana in the call for a united front against the "ruthless enemy" of South Africa. President Chissano, here on a four-day state visit, said it was the policy of apartheid which had led to the mingling of the "blood of Mozambican and Zimbabwean youth in the bush country of Tete, Manaca and Sofala (areas of Mozambique)."

Mr Chissano was speaking at a state banquet in his honour given by President Banana and also attened by Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe.

Speaking shortly after Mr Banana, Mr Chissano waded into the Pretoria regime, saying: "The only answer to these murderers of our people was, and always will be, an unrelenting struggle until they are completely obliterated, to bring about the tranquillity which the southern African region so badly needs."

He said that, for Pretoria, the accumulation of profits for South African ports necessarily implied the destruction of the ports and railroads systems of Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Angola. "The action of destabilisation of the armed bandits, therefore, are concentrated on three vital points which provide alternatives to South African ports.

"Thus the struggles which we are facing in Mozambique, Angola and the South of Zimbabwe are the same struggle." They are battles in a war launched against the free peoples of our region. Apartheid has launched these battles in different forms, trying in vain to divide us," the Mozambique leader declared.

He said that the Frontline States were seeking a political solution for the abolition of apartheid and the independence of Namibia. But once again it was Pretoria, and Pretoria alone that refused to accept any political solution and revealed itself as the sole source of tension and war in the region. Declaring Mozambique's unshakeable solidarity with Zimbabwe, he said the people of Mozambique were determined to carry on with the work of the late President Samora Machel to "prosecute the struggle."

Chissano Briefed on Military

MB031542 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Text] In the continuation of his visit to Zimbabwe, President Joaquim Chissano will preside over a mass rally this afternoon at Rufaro Stadium in Harare. Meanwhile, this morning President Chissano laid a wreath in the square of the Zimbabwean heroes. Then he was briefed on the life of these heroes who fell during the difficult struggle for the liberation of this country. Later the presidential delegation visited the (Nkumo) military barracks 80 km south of Harare. There the delegation was briefed on the training of special troops, including paratroopers.

The Mozambican presidential delegation then visited an important farm managed by the University of Zimbabwe. The farm conducts scientific and technical experiments on soils, seeds, and animal husbandry. The farm has also large plots of maize, peanuts, and beans. Today's visits are the prelude for future cooperation between the two countries. Further details about plans in this field were not available.

Chissano Addresses Rally

MB031850 Harare Domestic Service in English 1515 GMT 3 Mar 87

[Speech by Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano at a rally in Rufaro Stadium in Harare on 3 March; Chissano begins by leading the crowd in a Frelimo song — live]

[Excerpts] The song which you have just heard. You heard it many times. But, that song has got a meaning which is stronger today, because it is a song of the Mozambican people thanking our party, Frelimo; thanking their leader, Samora Machel, and all other leaders; thanking the people of Zimbabwe and their leaders; namely, the president of ZANU and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe each day. And Mugabe knew how to liberate the country. He knows how to liberate the people and therefore we shall win. We shall win. We shall build our country, we shall eat enough, we shall guard freedom, we shall be happy under the leadership of Comrade Mugabe. That is our way of expressing our thanks for all that you have done. All what you have done for the liberation of Mozambique and Zimbabwe. For it became clear that we cannot have the liberation of Mozambique without the liberation of Zimbabwe, as we cannot have the liberation of Zimbabwe without the liberation of Mozambique. [Applause] You must not thank us for having died in Zimbabwe, for dying in Zimbabwe is the same as dying in Mozambique. We are not going to thank you for dying in Mozambique for you are dying for your own cause. As we are saying that if we die in Zimbabwe we are dying for our own, of course.

What we are going to do is to thank you for having learned your duty faithfully — your duty. You may say we don't have to this day, because it is our duty. [as heard] Yet, everybody has got a duty, but not everybody fulfills that duty. You have fulfilled your duty, with courage. That is why we thank you. Comrades, the unity of Mozambique and Zimbabwe is not a recent event. I will, therefore, refer to history. I will like to go back to the history of Munomutapa, to the Empire of Gaza. I will ask to remind you that the first liberation movement to be formed to liberate Mozambique was formed right here in Harare, here in Zimbabwe and in Bulaway. That is where we took our inspiration from. We took our inspiration from your struggle against colonialism. You have been our rearguard for many years; since the 50's you have been our rearguard. The unity of Mozambique and Zimbabwe cannot be destroyed by anyone. [passage omitted on tragedy of Machel death]

Now we have to intensify the struggle without fear, because the victory is certain. The struggle for liberation is irreversible because the (?Frelimo) party has enough people who are determined to fight. Who is going to stop them? Therefore, a luta continua! [the struggle continues!] Then we may say President Machel was at the (?head) of the Mozambican people because he knew that these people were not alone. These people had friends in the region. The friends in Zimbabwe, of all Frontline States, and that each man, woman, young or old in Zimbabwe was a soldier of the revolution, who would defend the independence, the freedom which was won with blood.

There are people from outside who do not know Zimbabwe, who do not know Mozambique, who do not know the road through which we had to pass in order to conquer our independence — who do not know that our independence was sponsored by the people, who could see that they had to die rather than (?assassinate) our leaders. Now, they do this because they do not know that the people will defend all the things of the revolution. There are people from outside who think that they might try to buy President Mugabe for changing to the left or to the right according to their poor vision. They forget that Mugabe is first of all a Zimbabwean.

And that he is here to serve the interests of Zimbabwe. They forget that the interests of Zimbabwe mean to safeguard the independence of Zimbabwe. In Mozambique too, we are there to (?honor) and safeguard the independence of Mozambique. Those decisions are to be taken by the people of Mozambique. We do not (?appreciate) interference. We will never bow to pressure. We will not accept violence to make us deviate from our aims, the aims which won, decided by the people. Though they keep going calling [as heard], because we know that this independence was hard to conquer. It meant blood. We will educate the young generation in this field and today we know that we are definitely to do it together with our comrades in Zimbabwe.

There are people from outside who are trying to divide Mozambique from Zimbabwe, in that they will tell the Mozambican: Look be careful, these Zimbabweans want to dominate you. Therefore, they are coming here. They are not helping you, they want to infiltrate, and they want to dominate you. Those people do not know that the unity of Zimbabwe and Mozambique is not artificial — it means blood. There are people who would come to Zimbabwe and say: Look, Mr Mugabe, you overestimate your capability, your capacity. You are wasting money. You are keeping a big army in Mozambique. You have enough to do in here, in Zimbabwe. Why are you wasting money in Mozambique?

These people want to cheat. They want the Zimbabweans to fold their hands, to forget their own (?labors), to forget their own culture, so that they can work on our economies, involving their friends with this devilish advice to crush and dominate forever, so that after that deny our wealth from the Indian Ocean to Zimbabwe, in order to get the true liberation, the economic liberation. [sentence as heard] These are the forces who are preparing to (?sabotage) independence to perpetrate their own ways so that Zimbabwe must depend on the harbors of South Africa for its exports and imports. And they come to tell President Mugabe: You are wasting money. These are the thieves who would like to see the whole region continue to kneel to Botha in order to get some jobs, in order to get some food, in order to get routes — in other words these are the (?tactics) to stop our development. But, they are mistaken. Our liberation cannot be stopped and Boers cannot stop the wind with the flames. The wind will burst, will break through, even the big wall never succeeded to stop the wind. Even the North Pole never succeeded to stop the wind, the winds find always their way and they move.

They cannot cheat because no one can fight a fire with a newspaper. The newspaper will burn and we have the truth. We cannot be cheated and the truth is that we have the strength, the strength of many men and women of Zimbabwe, many millions of Mozambicans, many millions of South Africans, many millions of Africans. And this is our strength. Not the strength because we are many. It is a strength because we are many united. That is why our unity is not artificial. The unity is based in very complex role which we want to achieve and what we want to achieve and what we might achieve is further freedom, independence, welfare, well-being — a total advancement is the recovery of our dignity and we have to want to recover its (?esteem), understanding in the world. [passage omitted on carrying Machel's revolution forward]

Samora's (?sons) are many. They are growing up in numbers and strength. Therefore, let us be confident. They will reopen the traffic of our railways into the south (?from) Harare (?into) Maputo. [appluase]

You will be visiting the beaches of Ponta do Ouro, at the border with South Africa. You will be visiting the beaches of Beira through the railway (?from) Harare, up to Beira. [applause]

You will be exporting your goods through the railway of Nacala. [applause] We are not afraid about the threats by the South Africans, I'd rather say, by the Boers. [applause] We will not be threatened because they say: let the Beira Corridor be rebuilt and we are going to destroy it so that the whole region continues to depend on us. We will not allow that to happen. We will fight to the end because this means our life, (?for) Zimbabwe and for the whole region. We will not kneel before the bandits. For the Boers and their (?allies), they are saying: You have no way out, you have to negotiate with the bandits. They are busy trying to find (?other) [word indistinct] in order to make us negotiate with the bandits. Smith, Ian Smith, with the Boers in South Africa, created this group of terrorists. They gave them different names: Africa Livre [preceding word in Portuguese] — Free Africa; Mozambique Livre [Free Mozambique], Renamo, MNR, [word indistinct], FUMO [Mozambique United Front], a lot of names for the same (?group) in order to try and deceive the world, in order to create conditions in order to destroy the power, the people's power in Mozambique.

They failed. (?They started this) in 1976, but they did not succeed. The people of Mozambique did not accept (?deception). Now, they are trying by (?all means) to see if we can share power. The people's power, to be shared with a group of terrorists created by the criminal regime of apartheid. They want us to share power with them. We say no. [applause]

We say no because we don't want to share power with apartheid. We don't want to share power with colonialists, for this group, these bandits, are a product of apartheid and a product of colonialism. If they were not a product of colonialism, if they were not a product of apartheid, they would not massacre the people. If they (?belonged) to Mozambique, if they deserved any respect, they would not massacre their own people, they would not burn their own villages, they would not destroy all what we are constructing in Mozambique. But because they are representing regimes who are not interested with the welfare the people, they are destroying everything. They are cutting noses, lips, breasts of women, arms, legs of men and women. They are criminals and therefore we cannot think ever for 1 minute to share power or to negotiate with them. We don't negotiate with criminals. We fight them to death. [applause]

Thank you for having this determination, the same determination as the people of Mozambique have. That way you give us, once more, the confidence that we shall win, that we can overcome. [slogans in Shona, applause]

A luta continua! [applause]

HERALD Encourages More Aid to Mozambique

MB032033 Harare THE HERALD in English 16 Feb 87 p 4

[Editorial: "MNR Bandits Lose"]

[Text] The combined Zimbabwean and Mozambican defence forces have made yet another big success over the South African-backed MNR bandits in Mozambique.

The gallant forces have completely overrun the bandits' stronghold and recaptured five towns. The MNR bandits have been known to have been concentrating in the Zambezia and Tete Provinces — which lie north of the Zambezi on each side of the spur of southern Malawi.

Late last year a number of administrative centres were overrun by heavily armed MNR bandits in the MNR-held northern bank of the Zambezia River. This included the bridge over the Zambezia linking the towns of Sena and Dona.

The bandits have been responsible for the death of nearly 300,000 children. The operation by our forces shows that they are on top of the situation.

The aim of the bandits was to cut Mozambique in two and set up some sort of administration north of the Zambezi and intensify their attacks on the Beira Corridor.

Zimbabwe salutes the four members of the Air Force who were tragically killed while delivering food supplies to our forces in Mozambique.

The prime minister, Cde [Comrade] Mugabe, has warned time and again that if the Frelimo government in Mozambique was defeated by the anti-revolutionary forces Zimbabwe would be the next target for those forces, Zimbabwe will not allow these South African-backed bandits to take power in Mozambique.

President Joaquim Chissano has also underscored the Prime Minister's sentiments by declaring that 1987 is the year of doom for the bandits.

Pretoria has infiltrated thousands of bandits and mercenaries into Mozambique causing that country to spend enormous sums on defence. The downfall of Frelimo which South Africa is seeking would herald an era of the conquest of Africa by the forces of neocolonialism.

Apart from our firm and commendable military commitment to the defence and sovereignty of Mozambique, there is still plenty of local capacity which should be mobilised for help in other areas of need.

There is the Mozambican Fund through which all of us can make a direct contribution to the struggle in Mozambique.

The Zimbabwean public's moral support of the army-inspires the soldiers. By donating to the fund the soldiers feel that their task is being appreciated by the nation and that makes them work harder to successfully complete their assignment.

To defend the Frelimo administration in Mozambique is to defend our survival.

The struggle against Pretoria from an international perspective can be successfully prosecuted only in conjunction with a policy of active support for Mozambique under Frelimo to defeat the bandits.

Such policy would represent a fitting and legitimate countermeasure to Pretoria's strategy in southern Africa which aims at weakening the Frontline States.

Nkomo Hopes for ZAPU-ZANU Merger Agreement

MB031642 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 3 Mar 87

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The unity talks in Zimbabwe between the two major parties, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ZANU and Joshua Nkomo's opposition ZAPU, are still dragging on. The release from detention of Dumiso Dabengwa on 4 December last year raised hopes of an early settlement and a merger leading to a one-pary state.

On this program yesterday, Zimbabwe's information minister cautiously speculated that it could all be fixed in the next few months and that there would be an executive president by the end of the year, but it still seems to be going at a very slow pace.

Well, Joshua Nkomo is in London. Robin White asked him how he saw the progress of the talks.

[Begin recording] [Nkomo] Well, I think you know talks do take time, but I think we have gone a long way and one might hope that we should reach a stage where we'll have agreed to merge the two parties.

[White] When do you think an agreement might be reached?

[Nkomo] Very *difficult* to say; it could be tomorrow, it could be next year. I wouldn't say until the day comes. I think it's better that way.

[White] Could you tell us the kind of things that you are still discussing?

[Nkomo] Well, I would be discussing (?them) on the radio, which I cannot do.

[White] It has been said that so far you have agreed that the one party will be ZANU and that the leader of that party will be Mr Mugabe. You have agreed on that so far, is that right?

[Nkomo] Surely, you can't bring me into what you hear. What you hear is one thing, what the things are is another.

[White] Why is it that both sides are so reluctant to say anything at all, even about the issues that are being discussed? Is it because...

[Nkomo, interrupting] No, I don't think that discussions of this matter can be just talked about in public. There are some sensitive issues and therefore it is necessary that we keep our papers close to our chests until the thing is done.

[White] Are you arguing about jobs or is it more fundamental things that you are still talking about?

[Nkomo] We haven't talked about jobs, and we will not talk about jobs. We're talking about fundamental matters.

[White] Do you keep your own party briefed as to the state of talks?

[Nkomo] Yes, indeed. I cannot proceed without doing that.

[White] Would it be fair to say that there are some people within your party who are reluctant to merge?

[Nkomo] Well, if we had talks where everybody was saying yes, possibly it's only (?at the graveyard) where people are very quiet together, but usually people that live, that breathe, always have differences and they talk in order to end those differences.

[White] It is said for instance that Dumiso Dabengwa, who has recently been released from jail, is reluctant to...

[Nkomo, interrupting] Will you leave Dabengwa out of this?

[White] Why?

[Nkomo] He is...[Nkomo changes thought] because people talk so much about Dabengwa as if he is the only man who was released. I mean, you are putting that young person into difficulty. It is just people's speculation and people want to bring him then to things he hasn't done and he hasn't said.

[White] So he isn't a problem, you are saying?

[Nkomo] He is just another member of the party who has his views and all those views are being handled by the Central Committee.

[White] A long time ago, before independence, I remember you coming to the studios here and suggestions being put to you that the best way forward for ZAPU and Zimbabwe was for a federal system for Zimbabwe. I wonder if...

[Nkomo, interrupting] Whoever said that?

[White] We suggested it to you that that might be a good idea...

[Nkomo, interrupting] But you didn't get any positive answer from me...

[White, interrupting] You said it was ridiculous, but after all that's happened in Zimbabwe since independence. Do you not regret in any way not having gone for a federal system?

[Nkomo] What's happened?

[White] Well, you fell out with Mugabe. There was trouble in Matabeleland. The 5th Brigade went in there and caused havoc in Matabeleland, I mean, that's what's happened since independence.

[Nkomo] My dear, there is no country in the world that has not had any problems. That's why (?we had) problems in Zimbabwe like any other country. We are struggling to see (?the end) of those problems and we shall continue to do so until we reach an equilibrium.

[White] You don't think that there are fundamental ethnic differences in Zimbabwe which could only solved through a federal system?

[Nkomo] Forget ethnic groups. There is no such talk in Zimbabwe, from me or from anybody.

[White] Some people talk like that...

[Nkomo, interrupting] Wait a minute, will you? Oh, you mean Smith and others?

[White] No, no.

[Nkomo] They are near to ending that type of nonsense. We in Zimbabwe believe that we are a people together. This is the position. It will remain so.

[White] Yes, but it's not the whites who say this, I mean many black Zimbabweans say that there are irreconcilable differences between the Shona and the Ndebele? It's not the whites saying that...

[Nkomo, interrupting] You have some people who are nuts. [laughs] There are [word indistinct] some people of that kind in any society. That is not to say you have to have sleepless nights because you have some crazy people in your society.

[White] Could I ask about your own future, Mr Nkomo? How long do you think you will go on in politics?

[Nkomo] In politics? I haven't been a politician, really.

[White] I should think so, Mr Nkomo.

[Nkomo] I have been a freedom fighter and this is why when we are through and things are normal, it is normal for me to say well, I have done my bit, and I think I have done my bit, but I'll be there as long as there are some problems which I believe we could sort out together.

[White] If this unity agreement works out, would that be a possible moment for you then to retire? Do you think you might have achieved what you wanted?

[Nkomo] There shall come a time when those decisions may be made, but they haven't been made yet. [end recording]